THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 12.

The Alabama Claims and Canadian Question—Secretary Seward's Temporizing with England—Affairs on the Continent.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By an arrival yesterday at New York we have European advices to the 12th inst.

ENGLAND.

The Alabama-Claims Settlement.

The N. Y. *Herald's* London correspondent writes on the 12th instant:—

The rumors which have been floating about in diplomatic circles for some time past in regard to the Alabama claims have at length taken a definite form. A Liverpool paper announces, with some show of authority, that Mr. Reverdy Johnson has been instructed by Secretary Seward to settle the Alabama claims in his own way and upon any basis that may be satisfactory to himself, and that all previous communications from the American Department of State are to be considered as cancelled. In order that there may be no misapprehension about this important matter, I quote the paragraph in full. It is from the Liverpool *Mercury*, and reads as follows:—

> We have great pleasure in bidding our readers look for a speedy termination of the Alabama difficulty. We are informed that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the new Envoy from the United States, has received instructions from Mr. Seward that all papers and documents hitherto issued with regard to the Alabama question have been cancelled by his Government. He is further authorized to make such terms with our own Government as he thinks fit. The spirit in which he will enter upon this undertaking was abundantly shown by his speech at Sheffield.

Here you have the entire secret of the complimentary reception of Mr. Reverdy Johnson in England, the flatteries that have been lavished upon him since he came here, and the simultaneous outburst of the London papers when Roebuck displayed British sentiment in its true colors at the Sheffield dinner. Minister Thornton, at Washington, had a hint of this before Mr. Reverdy Johnson left the United States; he communicated it to his Government in a despatch, carried by special messenger, and a hint from Lord Stanley gave the journals here the key-note for the chorus of laudations which announced Mr. Johnson's appointment. Since then the same game has been played, and very well played; and Minister Johnson's speech at Sheffield shows, I am afraid, that he has fallen into the trap.

The Court Breeches Difficulty Ended.

Minister Johnson has removed the United States Legation at London to No. 4 Portland place—a very fashionable location. He had an interview with Lord Stanley immediately upon the return of the noble Lord from Switzerland, and he is to present his credentials to the Queen on Monday next, her Majesty having arrived safely at Windsor from her foreign tour. He is to be received in plain evening dress, all the ordinary court regulations having been set aside for his express accommodation, although Minister Adams never felt strong enough to infringe them or to ask their suspension. All this means simply the settlement of the Alabama claims, and one Minister is treated differently from the other because Minister Adams was looked upon as the opponent of England, and Minister Johnson is regarded as England's friend.

Secretary Seward Working Mischief.

Secretary Seward is manœuvring most dangerously in this matter, as well as in his dealings with Canada, and unless the American public are aroused in time they will find the Alabama claims abandoned and the nation cheated out of its just rights. The error of the Trent affair will be repeated, and repeated under much less favorable circumstances. The United States have the power, and I believe that the people have the will, to secure the payment by England of the Alabama damages in full; but under the manipulation of Secretary Seward and Minister Johnson it is evident that England is going to get the best of the bargain, and that a settlement will be made by which all the American claims will be sacrificed. I have hinted at this state of affairs before; but I now assert it most distinctly.

Of course, it is desirable that England and the United States should be on good terms; but the only acceptable basis of their amity ought to be mutual justice. The talk about a common origin and a common literature is all humbug—mere dust that the English journals try to throw into the eyes of the nation that England has robbed. The fellow who picks your pocket or breaks into your house may have a common origin with you, and may be just as fond of the English literature; but is that any reason why he should not be punished for his crime and forced to refund the property he has stolen? England occupies this criminal, this burglarious position, and her whining about a common origin cannot help her to escape. But Secretary Seward and Minister Johnson can help her, and they are doing it. The Alabama claims ought never to be settled, except upon payment in hard cash on the part of the British Government. That is the only way; to settle them in Minister Johnson's way is injurious and disgraceful to Americans. I ask prompt attention to this subject on the part of the American people, and I warn them that Secretary Seward's policy is an amicable and disastrous compromise.

London Opinion of Napoleon's Plans.

The London *Saturday Review* observes that the French imperial statecraft has been of that over-clever sort which has left the nation without a friend in Europe. It is not merely, it says, that the French Government, in spite of its unselfish professions, consults nothing but its own interests—that perhaps is a fault which is shared by most European powers—it is that the interests of the Government are not identical with those of the country, and that, consequently, they do not admit of being calculated upon by outsiders. We can estimate, with some approach to accuracy, the course which Austria, or Italy, or Prussia, or even Russia, is likely to follow under given circumstances. So far are we from being in a similar position with regard to France that, with the history of the last fifteen years open before us, it is impossible to give any intelligible explanation of much that the Emperor has done.

BELGIUM.

The International Labor Congress.

The Brussels correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says, on the 10th instant:—

The action of the Congress in relation to the resolutions concerning war and standing armies has already been telegraphed. The majority seemed to feel that they had as little power to decide anything relating to that question as to fix the courses of the stars, and so, much to the relief of all practical men, the matter was speedily dropped. Next came the question of strikes and courts of arbitration, and upon this any working man is certainly capable of forming and expressing an opinion.

First, the workingmen of Geneva sent in a report of a recent successful strike in that city and gave a minute account of their strategy. The gist of this paper is as follows:—

> Cognizant that strikes are contrary to the principles of political economy, we believe their cause lies in the actual state of society, in which the capitalists assume the power of being the sole judges in all matters concerning the carrying on of business operations, and the working classes are frequently subjected to the caprices of their employers. It would be rather dangerous if the working classes did not take some energetic measures to resist the encroachments of their employers. We believe that by propagating the principles of solidarity which ought to bind together into an impregnable bond all the sections of the International Workingmen's Association, we shall render an effectual service to the great principles which we have at heart. If we examine the past we shall find without much trouble how difficult has been the position of the producer left to his individual resources. If we desire to avoid in future the deplorable effects of isolation, every one of the societies affiliated to the International Workingmen's Association ought to establish a special fund for defensive purposes and for creating a central fund like the one at Geneva. There the different trades' societies belonging to it pay their contributions into a central fund, which is managed by the delegates of the different trades. With a weekly contribution of two and a half pence we have sustained four great strikes, and in spite of these struggles we have remained masters of our situation. Thanks to the great principles of solidarity which have always reigned among us we were able at the commencement of the last strike—that of the building trades—to place 5,00f. at the disposal of the strike committee. Without this the building trades could not have stirred, and would not have gained the reduction of their hours of labor and the increase of wages which they have obtained. A similar organization throughout the association might prove an effectual means of preventing strikes, and, being well provided for all eventualities, would avoid conflicts, which are to be regretted at all times. We are by no means in favor of strikes; but they are the only weapons we possess at present to defend ourselves. Let us look for a means which may serve us better than strikes; but a general organization is indispensable. If our association is to prosper let us unite, and our adversaries will think twice before they attack us once. Being prepared and provided, we shall be able to resist those who would otherwise endeavor to deprive us of the fruits of our labor.

GREECE.

The Revolutionists Again in Arms.

Latest advices from Athens are to the 3d inst:—The Cretan insurgent chiefs met in council on Friday last, when they came to the final conclusion that they would fight till the death rather than surrender. Gogoneus and two hundred and thirty volunteers started for Crete in the last blockade-runner and landed safely. The Cretans have determined to abandon the western provinces of Crete on account of the chain of block-houses built by Omar Pasha. Everything looks favorable for the success of the insurrection.

Young Prince Constantine, heir apparent to the throne of Greece, was baptized to-day. The sponsors were the Princess of Wales, Grand Duke Constantine and the Crown Prince Nicholas of Russia, the Queen of Denmark, Grand Duchess Casanava. The Crown Prince of Russia and the Grand Duchess Constantine were the only sponsors who were present. The diplomatic corps were fully represented.

Admiral Farragut, with the Franklin and the Frolic, arrived day before yesterday. He had a hearty reception to-day. The Greeks were enthusiastic at the sight of the American sailors. He is inundated with petitions and complimentary addresses. Three thousand Cretans awaited his arrival at the Piræus. While the Admiral was addressing them the wharf gave way, and several persons were slightly injured, but nobody was seriously hurt. Everybody in the fleet is well.

GENERAL NEWS.

An English Protege.

The London *Saturday Review*, approving the policy of taking Affghanistan under British protection, urges that means should at once be taken for its defense against Russia. "Russia, on a contest being threatened, might secure, by a *coup de main* almost all the military advantages of a permanent occupation of Affghanistan. We might have to dislodge the Russian army from Affghan fortresses instead of standing on our guard."

Garibaldi's Resignation.

General Garibaldi has written a letter to his constituents stating the reasons which have led him to resign his seat as an Italian deputy. Physical infirmities and the consciousness of his inability to help "a generous and abandoned people" have kept him, he says, from taking part in the proceedings of Parliament. He will, however, always be ready to lay down his life for the country should the opportunity occur.

The Evacuation of Rome.

The evacuation of Rome by the French troops is the subject of diplomatic communications between the French and Italian Governments. The *Independance Belge* says that Signor Nigra was received by M. de Moustier, and is believed in Paris to have communicated a despatch to him in which the Italian Government claims from the French Government the recall of the Imperial troops as the necessary consequence of the accomplishment by Italy of all the obligations imposed upon her by the September Convention.

SHERMAN.

His Views on our Indian Difficulties.

The following letter from General W. T. Sherman, dated St. Louis, September 6, and addressed to O. T. B. Williams, Cheyenne, Wyoming, appears in the Cheyenne *Star*:—

Dear Sir:—In my hurried departure from Fort Sanders I was unable to stop long enough to see you and talk over matters. I was a member of the Peace Commission—concurred with it in some respects, but differed with it in others; and yet, by an executive order, was required to conform my military action to its decisions. There were some members of that Commission from civilians, and then army officers. We naturally regarded the questions which arose from our respective standpoints, but in our conclusions were generally of one opinion.

From the very origin of our Government the Indians have been held to possess a certain title to the lands held by them, for the surrender of which the general Government has always treated and made compensation. We found the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Sioux in possession of the plains traversed by our great highways, and we proceeded to treat with them all in detail, and made with them treaties by which they agreed to surrender to us substantially the vast region now embraced in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming, and to remove and permanently occupy reservations North and South, described in my General Orders No. 4. To accomplish their removal Congress has placed in my hands certain moneys which I shall disburse for that sole purpose, and when Indians have failed to act in good faith they shall receive nothing from me. All Indians are lawfully under the control of the Interior Department, by and through civil agents, but that department is extremely jealous of any interference by the military, so that our officers and soldiers have no right to anticipate Indian hostilities, but can only act against Indians after the commission of hostile acts. In all the treaties by the Indian Peace Commissions was a clause of doubtful wisdom, viz., leaving the Plains Indians the right to hunt buffaloes as long as they lasted, outside their reservations. Without this condition it was contended no peace could be concluded, and though the members varied in opinion, this concession was made by a decided majority and tried on, as long as the Indians maintain peace. But as they have broken the peace I have ordered the military to renew their efforts to remove to their proper reservations all Indians who have not been drawn into war, and to kill, destroy, and capture all who have been concerned in the recent acts of hostility. Nearly all the people on the plains, even the Governors of the States and Territories, who ought to know better, seem to have an idea that I have a right to make war and peace at pleasure—a right to call out volunteers and pay them, and to do more in this connection than any monarch of a constitutional kingdom. I possess none of these powers. The regular army is provided by Congress, and but a small portion of it is assigned to my command. With this small force I am required to protect the two railroads, the Missouri river, the various stage routes, amounting in the aggregate to over eight thousand miles of travelled road, besides the incidental protection of tens of thousands of miles of frontier settlements. Each of these settlements exaggerates its own importance and appeals for help, from Minnesota to Arkansas, and from Montana to New Mexico. Were I to grant ten men where a hundred are called for our little army would be so scattered as to be of little or no use. With this small force in the last two years I have done as much as any reasonable man could hope for, and if any man be incredulous, let him enlist in my company, and he will soon find out if he don't earn his pay.

As to the frontier settlements, I have again and again warned the Governors and the people that until this Indian matter was finally concluded their people should not spread out so much. Their isolated farms, with horses and cattle, are too tempting to hungry and savage bands of Indians. If, however, they will not be restrained by motives of prudence, the people should, as they used to do in Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa, and Missouri, make their settlements in groups, with block-houses and a sod fort, so that when the savage comes they may rally and defend themselves and their stock. It is a physical impossibility for the small army we all know kind Congress maintains with yearly threats of further reductions, to guard the exposed settlements of Kansas, Nebraska, Dacotah, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. These States and Territories must, by organizing their people into a sort of militia, be prepared to defend their exposed settlements, and to follow up and destroy the bands of marauding Indians and horse thieves, both red and white, that now infest them, and carry on a profitable business. The army cannot do it any more than we can catch all the pickpockets and thieves in our cities. Clamor on this subject against me or General Augur or General Sheridan is simply folly. We do our duty according to our means, and account to our superiors, and not to the people who neglect our advice and counsel.

If you think this will be of any service to the border people, I have no objection to its use.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL DIX.

He Supports General Grant and Denounces Seymour.

General Dix, the American Minister to Paris, has sent the following letter to a friend in New York. It was not written for publication, but the gentleman to whom it was addressed has consented to give it to the public:—

PARIS, Sept. 4, 1868—My Dear Sir:—It was my hope that my distance from home would have saved me from all participation in the political excitement prevailing there. But I notice in one of the newspapers that I am heart and hand with Mr. Seymour. I am not aware of anything in the present or the past which could rightfully subject me to such an imputation.

I have been acquainted with Mr. Seymour more than a quarter of a century. He is an amiable gentleman, of unexceptionable private character, and respectable talents. But you know as well as I that he has not a single qualification for the successful execution of the high official trust to which he has been nominated, and he is especially deficient in that firmness of purpose which, in critical emergencies, is the only safeguard against public disorder and calamity. He has been twice at different times Governor of the State of New York, and he has in neither case had the talent or the tact to keep the Democratic party of the State together more than two years. I should regard his election at this juncture, when steadiness of purpose, decision and self-control are so much needed, as one of the greatest calamities that could befall the country. Moreover, he has been put in nomination by a Convention which has openly declared the purpose of those it represents to pay the greater part of the public debt, contracted to preserve the Union, in depreciated paper. Such a measure would, in my judgment, be a palpable violation of the public faith, pledged under circumstances which should have been binding on all honorable men. Mr. Seymour has made public speeches to show that it is our duty to pay the debt in specie. In accepting his nomination to the Presidency he adopts the declaration that it ought to be paid in paper. I know nothing so humiliating in the history of American politics as this tergiversation. It was, perhaps, not unfit that Mr. Seymour, after presiding, in 1864, over the Chicago Convention, which declared the war a failure, should preside over the Convention of 1868, in which a proposition to discredit the debt contracted to carry on the war was received with "tremendous cheering," and that he should be the chosen instrument to execute this act of national turpitude.

I do not believe that the wishes or opinions of the great body of the Democratic party are fairly expressed in these proceedings. They have nothing in common with the statesmanlike views of policy and the high sense of national honor which guided the party when Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, Lewis Cass, and Stephen A. Douglas were among its most conspicuous members. I see but one source of safety for the country under existing circumstances, and that is the election of General Grant. In his decision of character, good sense, moderation, and disinterested patriotism, I believe the South will have a far better hope of regaining the position in the Union to which it is entitled, than under a man whose political career has been in nothing more conspicuously marked than in an utter infirmity of purpose.

Independently of all these considerations, I should be greatly surprised if the people of the United States were to elect as their Chief Magistrate a man who was making, at the Academy of Music, on the 4th of July, 1863, a speech deficient in all the characteristics of an elevated love of country, at the very hour when General Grant was carrying the victorious arms of the Union into Vicksburg, and when thousands of our fallen countrymen were pouring out their blood on the plains of Gettysburg, in defense of their homes and the Government, which Mr. Seymour was doing all in his power to embarrass and discredit.

I am quite willing that you should show this letter to any friends who may take an interest in my opinion in regard to the coming election, and I am particularly desirous of removing the impression, if it exists, that I am in favor of Mr. Seymour, or the repudiation of any portion of the public debt. I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

THE TURF.

The Boston Horse, John Stewart, Trots Twenty Miles Inside of One Hour.

Yesterday one of the most important trotting matches against time ever attempted on the American turf came off on the Fashion Course, L. I. The match in question was made at the recent Narragansett race meeting, when a well-known sporting man of Boston, for a wager of $2000 to $1000, backed his gelding John Stewart to trot twenty miles, to wagon, within the hour. This feat had never before been accomplished, for although Flora Temple and General Butler both essayed to do it, they failed in the attempt. Trotting twenty miles in harness within the hour had been done on four occasions—by Trustee, by Lady Fulton, by Captain McGowan, and still more recently by the horse that now essayed the more difficult task to wagon, John Stewart. It was considered, taking into consideration the disadvantages of going to wagon as compared with going in harness, a feat almost impossible of achievement; hence the odds of $2000 to $1000 that the backer of time, Mr. John Chambers, proprietor of the Fashion Course, laid against the horse's success when he made the match.

After the horse, who was driven by young Hiram Woodruff, had gone a few miles, odds of $100 to $80 were bet on him. From the subjoined table it will be seen the horse won, with thirty-seven seconds to spare:—

Miles.	Time of single mile.	Total time.	Miles.	Time of single mile.	Total time.
1	2·56	2·56	11	3·02	32·16
2	2·49	5·45	12	3·05	35·21
3	2·50	8·35	13	2·55	38·16
4	2·52	11·27	14	3·00	41·16
5	2·54	14·21	15	2·56	44·12
6	2·59	17·20	16	2·58	47·10
7	3·00	20·20	17	3·02	50·12
8	3·03	23·23	18	3·02	53·14
9	2·52	26·15	19	3·07	56·21
10	2·59	29·14	20	3·02	59·23

BRAZIL.

A Season of Excitement—The Difficulty Between Minister Webb and the Zackarias Government.

The New York *Times'* correspondent writes on the 25th ult. of the difficulty between Minister Webb and the Zackarias officials:—

It appears that General Webb has been gradually wiping out the old claims against Brazil by compromise, when it was possible, on the ground that all such claims of long standing are sure to lead to difficulty. He has settled three of fifteen, sixteen, and twenty years' standing, respectively, but, as it now appears, the last, which was settled in November, was not accomplished without a threat of suspending diplomatic relations. The world, however, knew nothing of all this, and his colleagues of the diplomatic corps were not a little surprised to learn that so much had been accomplished without anything being known on the subject.

At the commencement of every session the different Departments of Government have printed and laid upon the tables of members their annual reports or "relatorios." That of the Foreign Office contained a letter from the Minister respecting the claim for damages in the case of the Caroline, of twenty years' standing, after an offer to pay in part had conceded the justice of the claim. General Webb wrote a sharp despatch in response, charging the Government with having acted unjustly and offensively toward him and his Government and threatened to suspend diplomatic relations with Brazil till he could hear from Washington, unless the claim was paid. Then followed a letter from the Minister, rescinding his former decision and agreeing to pay.

The opposition very naturally and justly laid hold of this to assail the Ministers and they did it so effectually that the Ministry turned upon General Webb, and abused him roundly for having coerced them into payment. And in the midst of the excitement Zackarias, the Premier, who is an open hater of the United States, described it as "a Government of bowie knives and revolvers." This was in a general debate upon liberty, and the accountability of all Governments to the people, in which the United States was unnecessarily dragged in by Zackarias exclaiming:—"What does the member want? Would he have us change the Government of Brazil so as to resemble that of the North—a Government of bowie-knives and revolvers?"

This was on the 27th of May; but Zackarias did not report his speech until the 4th of June, and then so emasculated it that it simply charged that questions were settled in the United States by the "revolver," leaving it questionable whether he referred to the Government or individuals. It was known that General Webb had publicly sent to the editor of the *Diario* for a report of the Premier's speech, and the story was rife that he had been challenged, etc.

On the 8th of July General Webb made a publication in the *Brazilian Times* which completely vindicated his Government, and put an end to the excitement which the Ministry had succeeded in raising, to secure themselves from censure. That publication I enclose, and it gave universal satisfaction, damaging the Ministry fearfully.

Then came the intelligence that the Marquis of Caxias, the Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in Paraguay, had, after detaining the United States steamer Wasp at Curapaity, refused to let her pass his lines of blockade to go to Asuncion for Minister Washburn, by direction of the United States Government. This made matters look squally. General Webb demanded that she should be permitted to pass as a right, there being no other mode by which his Government could reach their diplomatic agent in Asuncion. The Government decided at once that she should not pass; but they refused to give your Minister any reply until the 9th of July, after the sailing of the steamer Southampton.

General Webb, on the 15th, reiterated his demand, and gave them eight days to determine whether they would permit the Wasp to go up, or whether they would send him his passport to return to the United States! They were not prepared for this.

It left them no alternative but to reverse the decision they had so promptly made and ostentatiously proclaimed, quarrel with the United States, or resign. They sent in their resignations on the evening of the 13th, and then pretended to the Chambers that they had resigned because the Emperor had exercised his constitutional prerogative and selected as Senator for life a Conservative instead of a Liberal!

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Returns from 417 Towns—Recapitulation of the Vote by Counties.

From the Portland Press of Sept. 21.

We give this morning returns from 417 cities, towns, and plantations, of the vote for Governor on the 14th instant. These returns are largely compiled from those made by the respective town clerks to the Secretary of State. The vote thrown is an enormous one—the largest by nearly seven thousand ever given in this State. The heaviest vote ever before thrown in this State was that of 1860, when it counted up to 124,000. This year it will be near 131,000. The aggregate vote of the 417 towns given this morning, excluding the few scattering votes, is 129,830, of which Governor Chamberlain has 74,809, and Mr. Pillsbury 55,021; giving a majority for Governor Chamberlain of 19,788, which will be increased to 20,060 by the few remaining returns to come in. The majority for Governor Chamberlain, in our opinion, will not vary five hundred either way from twenty thousand.

At the election in 1860, when the largest vote was thrown that has been known in the State, excepting that of this year, the Republican majority was 15,925. In that year nearly every voter was out, and while the Republicans threw 70 030 votes, there were 54,105 thrown against them. Compared with the vote of last year in the towns given, the Republican gain is 7772. This is glory enough for the campaign thus far, but we shall do better for Grant and Colfax by thousands.

COMPARATIVE VOTE BY COUNTIES.

	1868		1867		1866	
	Chamberlain.	Pillsbury.	Chamberlain.	Pillsbury.	Chamberlain.	Pillsbury.
Counties.	Rep.	Dem	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Androscoggin...	4669	2717	3424	1829	4352	1914
Arostoook........	1705	872	1607	1038	1931	1508
Cumberland.....	9643	7815	7009	5724	8680	5774
Franklin..........	2485	1790	2270	1647	2626	1453
Hancock...........	3835	2966	2649	1989	3334	1885
Kennebec.........	7761	4548	5820	4032	7098	2723
Knox..............	3023	3177	2464	2843	2742	2189
Lincoln............	2737	2536	2100	2156	2676	2010
Oxford.............	4680	3689	3800	3032	4524	3106
Penobscot.........	9260	5531	6717	4514	8655	4212
Piscataquis.......	1996	1263	1490	1004	1812	949
Sagadahoc........	2648	1373	1877	1181	2523	844
Somerset..........	4698	3128	3815	3015	4362	2674
Waldo..............	4476	3347	3427	3018	4069	2367
Washington	3943	3484	2940	2761	3433	2451
York................	7250	6777	6240	6252	6809	5880
Total............	74809	55021	57649	46035	69626	41939

—A San Francisco bootmaker has invented the latest agony in the way of ladies' gaiters. The heels, about two inches in length, taper down from the foot until they are no thicker than a man's thumb, and then widen out again until a silver twenty-five cent piece, which is screwed on at the bottom of each, just covers it.

—Tommy Hadden says "shanghaeing sailors don't amount to much," and he intends to go into the mission business and set up a house that will accommodate 500 persons. He vigorously repels the insinuation that he can't go to heaven if he tries, says his place is as clean and respectable as John Allen's, and that he doesn't believe in sudden conversions. There is evidently a little jealousy somewhere.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Progress of the Spanish Insurrection—Attempts to Depose a Catholic Bishop—The Troubles of the Maryland Democracy.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM SPAIN.

Progress of the Insurrection—The Insurgents to be Attacked—The Queen Returns to Madrid.

By Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—A royal decree has been issued accepting the resignation of the Ministers, and naming Jose Concha as President of the Council. He has not, however, as yet formed a new Ministry. The Government has formed three military divisions, comprising Catalonia, Castile, and Andalusia, under the command of Pezuela, Manuel Concha, and Novalischez. They have decided to attack the insurgents.

The Captain-General of Madrid has published a notice, which he has posted on all the corners of the streets, forbidding any assemblage of the people. A provisional government has been formed at Seville, which has declared Espartero as President. The forces of the insurgents are estimated at fourteen thousand soldiers and eleven ships-of-war, with five thousand seamen. The revolt makes progress. The Queen left St. Sebastian at midnight for Madrid.

FROM CHICAGO.

Urging the Removal of Bishop Duggan—Blair in the West—Political Differences.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Rev. Dr. McMullen, of this city, left yesterday for Rome, to urge the removal of Bishop Duggan from the Catholic Diocese of Chicago. Rev. J. P. Roles, who was deposed from the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Name, has been reinstated in his ecclesiastical functions, though he will be obliged to leave the Diocese.

General Frank P. Blair arrived in town yesterday morning. The colored citizens of Springfield, Ill., and vicinity, had an emancipation celebration yesterday; Fred Douglass was among the speakers. There is a prospect of a compromise between the Donnelly and Hubbard factions of the Republican party in Minnesota. The question of submitting the regularity of the nomination to the arbitrament of four judges, each appointing two, has been accepted by Donnelly. The result of the decision will probably be that it will be submitted to the Republican voters to decide who is their choice.

FROM BALTIMORE.

An Impending Breach in the Democratic Ranks—Republican Primary Meetings.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—The Democrats of Western Maryland, in the Fourth Congressional district, are greatly at loggerheads, and indicate chances of a defeat. The ignoring yesterday of Colonel Maulsby, conservative; J. Philip Roman, old Whig, and A. K. Syester, moderate Democrat, who were candidates, and the nomination of Patrick Hammill, has created terrible dissatisfaction. Hammill is a "dyed-in-the-wool" Democrat and secession sympathizer. This offends the conservatives and other moderate men, and will likely result in the Republicans electing their candidate in that district.

The Republican primary meetings last night indicate that John L. Ensor, late State's Attorney, of Baltimore county, will be nominated for Congress by that party in the Second district, and General A. E. King in the Third district, to oppose Swann.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 23—A. M.—Consols, 94¼ for money and account; American securities firmer; Erie, 32; United States Five-twenties, 73¾; Illinois Central, 91½.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23—A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 75½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—A. M.—Cotton steady. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

Fair at Newtown, Pa.

NEWTOWN, Sept. 23.—The first day of the County Fair at Newtown has been a perfect success. The display in fruits, vegetables, farming implements, and manufacturing work of all kinds is far in excess of the expectations of the most sanguine. To-day will far exceed it. Horses will compete for premiums, and an excellent brass band will be in attendance, and everything betokens gala days for to-day and Thursday.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Reading, 95¾; Canton, 48; Erie, 48¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 102¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109¾; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 84⅝; New York Central, 128; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred, 133; Virginia 6s, 53½; Missouri 6s, 92; Hudson River 140; 5-20s, 1862, 114⅞; do. 1864, 110⅞; do. 1865, 111⅝; do. new, 109; 10-40s, 104⅝. Gold, 142⅝. Money, 3@5 per cent. Exchange, 8¾.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1868.

The Stock Market was active this morning, and prices generally were higher. Government securities were firmly held. 104⅞ was bid for 10-40s; 114⅞ for 6s of 1881; 115 for '62 5-20s; 110⅞ for '64 5-20s; 111⅞ for '65 5-20s; 109 for July '65 5-20s; 109⅝ for '67 5-20s; and 109⅞ for '68 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 103⅞, a slight advance; and old do. at 101, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 47⅞@47⅞, an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania at 56⅛, no change; Minehill at 57⅞@57⅞, an advance of ⅛; Camden and Amboy at 129, no change; Little Schuylkill at 44⅞, no change; and North Pennsylvania at 36, an advance of ½; 55⅞ was bid for Lehigh Valley; 33½ for Catawissa preferred; 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 49½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 50½ was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 10 for Hestonville; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices. Commercial sold at 61, no change; and Mechanics' at 32½, an advance of ½. 240 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 130½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61 for Commercial; 117 for Kensington; 61 for Girard; 73¼ for City; and 65 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were in fair demand at an advance. Lehigh Navigation sold at 22⅞@23, an advance of ⅛, and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 19⅞@20, an advance of ½; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; 14½ for Susquehanna Canal, and 45 for Delaware Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, New...c..	103⅜	100 sh Reading........	47⅝
$2000 do.. New......	103⅜	100 do.........c.	47⅝
$5500 do.. New..ls..	103⅜	100 do............	47·31
$28600 do.. Old........	101	30 do........	47⅝
$2500 do.. Old........	101	200 do......	47⅝
$1000 Pa cp 5s	98⅜	100 do......	47⅝
1 sh Com'l B........	61	100 do.......b10.	47⅝
12 sh Minehill.......	57⅜	100 do.....	47⅝
50 sh Leh Nav.......	22⅝	100 do......s30.	47·31
100 do........	22⅝	100 do........	47·44
40 do.........	22⅝	30 do	47⅝
100 sh Read R.....ls..	47⅜	100 do...... s60.	47⅝
107 do.......2 d.	47⅜	100 do........b60..	47⅝
400 do.......ls..	47⅜		

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	143	10·35 A. M.	142⅞
10·23 "	142⅞	11·00 "	143
10·26 "	142⅞	11·33 "	142⅞
10·30 "	143	12·25 P. M.	143

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅜@114⅝; do. 1862, 114⅞@115⅛; do., 1864, 110@110⅜; do., 1865, 111@111⅜; do., 1865, new, 108⅞@109⅛; do., 1867, new, 109@109⅜; do., 1868, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅜@104⅝; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118½. Gold, 142⅞@143. Silver, 136½@138.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114⅜@114⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114⅞@115; do., 1864, 110@110⅛; do., 1865, 111@111⅛; do. July, 1865, 108⅞@109; do. July, 1867, 109⅛@109⅜; 1868, 109⅛@109⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 104⅜@104⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25; September, 1865, 119·25; October, 1865, 118⅞@119. Gold, 142⅞@143.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅜@114⅝; old 5-20s, 115@115⅛; new 5-20s, 1864, 110@110⅛; do., 1865, 111@111⅛; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109@109⅛; do., 1867, 109@109⅛; do., 1868, 109⅛@109⅜; 10-40s, 104⅜@105. Gold, 142⅞.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.—The Flour Market continues dull at yesterday's quotations. 600 bbls were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at $6·50@7·50 for superfine; $8@9 for extras, the latter rate for 100 barrels strictly choice; new spring Wheat extra family, of which the bulk of sales consists, at $9·25@9·50; old do. do. at 9·75@$10·25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $10@12; and fancy brands at $12·50@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9@9·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat Market. The demand is chiefly for prime lots from local millers, who are the only purchasers. Sales of 1300 bushels Indiana and Pennsylvania red at $2·20@2·30 for fair and choice, and 600 bushels amber at $2·35. Rye has declined. Sales of 520 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·50. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of yellow at $1·28@1·30, and 2500 bushels prime Western mixed at $1·28. Oats are without essential change. Sales of 2500 bushels Western at 75@77c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $50 ℔ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8·50@9 ℔ 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from $3·25@3·50. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2·75@2·85 ℔ bushel.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......SEPTEMBER 23.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............69|11 A. M..............80|2 P. M..............84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig M. C. Haskell, Haskell, Salem, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr W. Thorndike, Hicks, Portland, do.
Schr Redington, Gregory, Boston, do.
Schr Tennessee, Creed, Calais, do.
Schr A. Wooley, King, Salem, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Gettysburg, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, Boston, do.
Schr R. K. Vaughan, Risley, Boston, J. R. White & Son.
Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr John H. French, Burgess, Boston, Wm. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Sarah Castner, Robinson, Boston, do.
Schr Nellie Potter, Harvey, Danversport, do.
Schr Geo. Tauiane, Adams, Boston, do.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, Boston, do.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr J. C. Runyon, Higbee, Cambridge, do.
Schr Eliza Hooper, Hooper, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, Portland, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr S. Hodgkinson, Hodgdon, Salem, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, Boston, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr Mary, Carll, Bridgeton.
Schr A. L. Massey, Blizzard, Washington.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 20th inst., 1 P. M., 18 miles south of Frying Pan Shoals, spoke schr Jesse L. Leach, of Baltimore, from Philadelphia for St. Mary's, Ga., with her captain very sick; supplied him with medicine; yesterday morning saw a ship and a barque standing in for the Capes; off Fourteen Feet Bank, saw barque Abbie Thomas, from Bristol, bound up; off Morris Liston's, ship John Harvey, for New Orleans, at anchor.

Brig Kate Foster, Brown, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Brig Mary C. Haskell, Haskell, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr W. H. Thorndike, Hicks, from New York, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Redington, Gregory, from Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Bangor, Jordan, 8 days from Trenton, Me., with mdse. to captain.

Schr Potosi, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr J. S. Hodgkinson, Hodgdon, from New Haven.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, from Portland.
Schr R. K. Vaughan, Risley, from Boston.
Schr Eliza Hooper, Hooper, from Boston.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, from Boston.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, from Boston.
Schr Geo. Tauiane, Adams, from Boston.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, from Boston.
Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr Aid, Smith, from Boston.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, from Boston.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, from Boston.
Schr Sedona, Holbrook, from Boston.
Schr J. C. Runyon, Higbee, from Roxbury.
Schr John H. French, Burgess, from Newport.
Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, from Petersburg.

BELOW.

Barque Adelaide Norris, from Liverpool.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 21.—Barques Nereid, for San Francisco, and Advance, for Cork, both from Philadelphia, went to sea this morning. Brig Sea Foam, for Bangor; schrs Island Home, for Portsmouth; T. Holcomb, for Boston; O. L. Rourke, for St. John, N. B.; Ambro, for do., all from Philadelphia; and John Mosser, from Boston for Saybrook, remain at the Breakwater.

Schr Queen of the West, Captain Beatty, from South Carolina for Boston, sprung a leak at sea, and put into the Breakwater this morning, where she remains full of water.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—The steamship Missouri arrived this evening.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Arrived, steamships Erin, from Liverpool, and Ariel, from Bremen.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Emma M. Fox, Chase, hence, at Boston 21st instant.

Schr J. Maxfield, May, hence, at Bath 18th inst.

Schr Vapor, Johnson, hence, at Providence 19th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Assassination a New Element in American Politics.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Ben Butler has discovered a new element in American politics. A few years ago the old constitutional limitation of the term of office and the power of making a change quadrennially were sufficient to satisfy those of our citizens who happened to be opposed to the political sentiments of a President of the United States and to stand outside the pale of his tempting patronage. But this is a progressive age; the world moves, and the hero of Fort Fisher, with his accustomed shrewdness, perceives that four years will in future be too long for men to wait for the removal of an obstruction to their personal advancement. The process will be altogether too slow—as tedious and unsatisfactory as the digging of a Dutch Gap Canal—especially when the knife, the bullet, and the poisoned cup offer such sure and speedy relief. The assassination of Lincoln is looked upon by Butler as a precedent that will not fail to have its influence upon our political future, and the success of that Rebel experiment he believes will prove highly encouraging to those who may hereafter find themselves the friends of the second in power instead of the first. The weak point in this reasoning appears to be the error in supposing the assassination of Lincoln to have been a benefit to the Rebels. Had Lincoln lived, the indications are unmistakable that he would have carried out a broad policy of generosity, liberality, and forgiveness towards the Southern people; and he would have done so without encountering any serious opposition from his own party, and without drawing upon himself the pains and penalties of tenure-of-office laws, impeachment, and protracted Congressional sessions. The Southern States have realized nothing by Lincoln's death except military rule, starvation, carpet-baggers, and negro supremacy. Johnson's friendship has been to them a curse rather than a blessing; and if the experience since he succeeded to the Presidential office is to be regarded as a fair specimen of the benefits they are to reap from the policy of assassination, it will be long before they desire to enlist any more Booths into their service.

If Butler's philosophy were sound we should witness a marked and singular change in our whole political system. Our ward politician, instead of being represented in woodcuts with a patch over his eye, a broken hat on his head, and a whisky bottle in his hand, would take the character of the Spanish brigand, with the slouched hat, the black mask, the picturesque cloak, and the poignard. Our office-seeker would no longer approach the Presidential mansion with a subdued air, a clean shirt and collar, and full wallet, but would force his way into the presence with a defiant demeanor and the handle of a Bowie knife sticking out from the back of his coat-collar. Our Presidential dress would cease to be the highly respectable broadcloth coat, black pants, white shirt, and vest of the same color, and our Chief Magistrates would receive at the White House arrayed in full panoply of steel, with breast-plate, gauntlets, and closed vizor.

Butler's idea evidently is that the days of imperial Rome are to be reënacted in republican America, and that our future Presidents are to be knocked over one after another, like so many pins in a bowling alley, after the fashion of Cæsar, Caligula, Domitian, and the whole string of rulers in the latter days of the empire. He believes that a President's life will not hereafter be worth an hour's purchase unless his constitutional successor should happen to be a little more objectionable than himself. In this view of the case it will be a matter of self-protection for a Presidential nominee to insist that his associate on the ticket shall be the meanest scalawag to be found in the country. But we are not inclined to believe in this new doctrine. Assassination may be an essential element in some governments, where a ruler who is detested by the people must be endured during a lifetime, be it long or short; but under our own system, with a chance of getting rid of an objectionable Chief Magistrate in a more peaceable and less hazardous way at the end of a brief official term, we have no fear that the knife or the bullet will come into general use. The experience of the past two years is of itself fatal to Butler's theory; for it has been seen that with all the inclination in the world to get rid of Andrew Johnson the radicals have failed even to cut him off by impeachment, to say nothing of assassination. Of course the great political panacea prescribed by Dr. Butler, if used successfully by one party, would not be discarded by the other; yet we feel no apprehension that Grant's conservative course as President will shorten his life, even though so strong a radical as Colfax will be second in power and his successor in case of a vacancy. We should not object even to insuring the life of Heratio Seymour during his term of office should he be elected President; but this is such a remote contingency that the best wish we can offer to the Deerfield farmer is that he may never die till he gets to the White House.

Just Where We Differ.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *World* thus arraigns the Republicans for prosecuting the Presidential contest as they see fit:—

> "The Republicans are making the late war the hinge of the Presidential campaign. They invoke all the bitter animosities and sectional hatred which prevailed when we were drafting soldiers to fight against the South. To accuse the Democratic party of slackness in the war is regarded as their best electioneering weapon. To denounce the Southern people as Rebels is thought the best justification of the Republican policy. The subjugation and humiliation of the South is as much the aim now as it was six years ago. It is not a policy of peace, but of passion, revenge, and domination. The symbol of the canvass on the Republican side is the sword. Its leader is a man who knows no trade but war, selected because the old feeling of hostility would more naturally rally around him than a statesman or a civilian. If Virginia should send General Lee to the Senate, or if the Southerners in the Democratic Convention had asked for his nomination for the Vice-Presidency, such a selection would be denounced by the Republicans as an affront to Northern self-respect. And yet they put forward our most distinguished soldier and brandish his sword in the face of the South, as if the Southern people had no pride or sensibilities which Northern insolence is bound to consider."

Comments by the Tribune.

This eternal assumption that the late Rebels are "the South," "the Southern people," etc., is at the bottom of all our remaining troubles. It is at war with truth, with peace, and with the results of our great struggle. So long as the Rebels insist on being considered, and are considering themselves, "*the* Southern people," the spirit of the Rebellion still animates its late champions and their Northern sympathizers and allies.

There are some twelve millions of people residing in the States lately dominated by the Slaveholders' Rebellion. Of these twelve millions, less than three millions incited and voluntarily united in that Rebellion. Of the residue, a part were bullied, coerced, terrorized into giving a passive, constrained, fearful support to the war most unrighteously waged for the overthrow of the Union. General Lee is a conspicuous example of this class. He deprecated secession—saw no adequate excuse for it—but "went with his State," though his State was wrenched from the Union by a Convention chosen to resist secession by an immense majority. So it was everywhere. In no single State were "the (real) Southern people" allowed to inquire, confer, deliberate, and then vote as they saw fit on the question of Union or Disunion. The bullet, the bowie-knife, and the rope forestalled discussion and precluded an unbiassed decision. Said General Clingman, of North Carolina, in the United States Senate, in December, 1860:—

> "They (Republicans) want to get up a free debate, as the Senator from New York (Mr. Seward) expressed it in one of his speeches But a Senator from Texas told me the other day that a great many of these free debaters were hanging from the trees of that country (Texas.)"

The Rev. John H. Aughey, a Presbyterian clergyman preaching in Atala county, Miss., heard a secession speech made in that region just after Mr. Lincoln's election, which ran thus:—

> "The halter is the only argument that should be used against the Submissionists; and I predict that it will soon, very soon, be in force.
>
> "We have glorious news from Tallahatchie. Seven Tory Submissionists were hanged there in one day; and the so-called Union candidates, having the wholesome dread of hemp before their eyes, are not canvassing the county," etc. etc.

Mr. Aughey thus narrates his own experience as a voter on secession:—

> "Approaching the polls, I asked for a Union ticket and was informed that none had been printed, and that it would be advisable to vote the secession ticket. I thought otherwise; and, going to a desk, made out a Union ticket and voted it, amid the frowns and suppressed murmurs of the judges and bystanders; and, as the result proved, I had the honor of depositing the only vote in favor of the Union which was polled in that precinct. I knew of many who were in favor of the Union, but who were intimidated by threats, and by the odium attending it, from voting at all."

—Such were the means—as ten thousand living witnesses can testify—whereby secession was carried at the South in defiance of the judgment and the wishes of a large majority of her *real* "people." "Abolitionist!" "Submissionist!" "Tory!" were howled at every one who dared avow his Unionism; the violent, the headstrong, the bloody-minded, were intent on war; and they had their way. Having forced the reluctant Unionists to play their game, and having lost the stake, they now propose to clutch it, and the *World* is helping them to the best of its ability.

Every manifesto of Wade Hampton, Howell Cobb, George S. Houston, and their confederates, betrays their perfect consciousness that a majority of "the Southern people" are against them. Majorities do not threaten voters with expulsion from their homes, with denial of employment, and with starvation, if they vote as they see fit. That is the resort of an aristocratic, proscriptive minority, who thus only can hope for success.

"The Southern people" are, by a large majority, for Grant, Union, and peace. The Rebel minority are for Seymour, subversion, and civil war. The loyal masses will see that the latter do not triumph.

The Attractions of the South.

From the N. Y. Times.

No man who has travelled through the Southern States of this Union—and especially the great belt stretching from the Potomac by Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Macon, Montgomery, and Jackson, onward to the Mississippi—will be unwilling to admit that he has passed over a region of country whose natural attractions and charms could not be surpassed in any part of the world.

Whether the traveller be enamored of a soft, genial, and equable climate—of a region that lies high and dry, and is exceedingly healthy—of fruit trees and forest trees, plants and flowers, rich, varied, and perennial—of a soil that is fertile in the highest degree, and productive of the greatest diversity of useful, wholesome, and profitable articles of consumption and commerce—he will admit that in no respect could even his imagination rise higher than the actual facts that have come under his experience and observation.

Yet the whole of this supremely attractive region of country is merely settled by a thinly-scattered population of whites and blacks.

Until the present time it could not be otherwise.

It has been in the possession and under the control of grand landholders, owning great herds of slaves, supplemented by their dependants, and by those who ministered to their necessities, and by those who were the agents for transacting their business with the world. The men who might desire to settle as freeholders of the soil were repelled—the classes who might seek to build up manufacturing and industrial activities found it impossible under the existing tenure of land and labor—the free-handed, independent emigrants who were ready to move southward, as they have moved westward, by the million, learned that they were practically debarred from entering the most inviting region of the globe by obstructions of law, custom, society, industry, and opinion, that neither perseverance nor energy could surmount.

This state of things is all changed now—or, at all events, is all open to be changed by the powers that have heretofore been compelled to recoil before it.

Those who have heretofore been the great landholders of the South have been reduced in such a way that they can neither hold or cultivate the soil, nor make it in any way available or profitable; and they are everywhere willing and anxious to dispose of it on conditions that are neither hard nor troublesome. Their slaves are gone; their agencies of productive industry have passed out of their control; their inducements to continue their peculiar mode of life, of other times, have gone with the "peculiar institution" on which they were based. They have found that, with the downfall of the "patriarchal" social order which they formerly possessed, all possibility of maintaining patriarchal or aristocratic pretensions of any kind have disappeared. And as old things have passed away without their consent, they are preparing to accept as best they may the new things that are destined to replace the old. In brief, and in plain English, the vast unoccupied surfaces of the Southern States are open for settlement. Land, by freehold, can be obtained in abundance, and there is no obstacle, in law or public economy, to hinder its possessor in the enjoyment of the attractions that nature has lavished upon the "Sunny South."

So far as people may find, or fancy, any disadvantage in local custom, social sentiment, or public opinion, these will not count much, or stand long, before the volumes of immigration that must soon sweep over these inviting regions.

Since the occurrence of the radical changes in the South that were brought about by the war—since the disappearance of slavery, slave-labor, slavery customs, and slavery necessities and conditions—since the arrival of the time which furnished opportunity for emigration, settlement, and free labor, there has been no such emigration to the Southern States as was looked for three years ago. It was thought that great numbers of our soldiers would settle there—that crowds of Northerners would go down "prospecting" and building up towns, and that hordes of foreign immigrants would push forward and take possession of the new world that was open to them. It was thought that the culture of cotton and the other profitable Southern staples, as well as corn and wheat and the other cereals, not to speak of the introduction of manufacturing industries, would at once attract myriads of people, who, seeing their chances, would be in haste to embrace them. But these ideas have not been realized. In truth, the universal prostration that was visible in the South at the close of the war, and the impression since then that life, property, and society would be unsafe until the political relations of the Rebel States were properly established, have been sufficient to deter settlers from going forward in any perceptible numbers. It must be remembered, also, that it takes time to turn a current of immigration in any given direction. The volume that is now moving westward is, in great measure, the result of lesser movements during the previous twenty years. And, though the attractions in the South were ten times what they are, it would take some time to direct thitherward a movement of any important magnitude.

Into all the grand region of country, however, of which we spoke at the opening of this article, prospecters and settlers have adventured themselves, and have begun to send abroad accounts of the outlook of affairs.

We give place elsewhere to an account of life and industry in the South, written by a Northern gentleman who has lately become a landholder and resident in South Carolina. Nothing certainly could be more attractive than the description he has given of the district of country in which he has located himself. We know very well that no more inviting region could be chosen than the one of which he writes. In no respect could the middle parts of the Palmetto State be surpassed. And yet they can be equalled in almost any part of the high belt that lies midway between the mountains and the sea.

The writer of the letter finds that all the social and political conditions are as favorable as could be expected, and much more favorable than is generally represented. As for the soil and its fertility, as for the variety and value of its products, as for the opportunity that are furnished, we must refer to the interesting details given in the letter itself.

We believe that if the Southern States are secured to peace, order, and freedom by the election of General Grant, we shall next year, and in years following, see a vastly increased emigration of active, industrious, and intelligent white men to the South. And we believe that the South will then rise to a condition of prosperity, wealth, and power that it could never have known under its old institutions.

The Congressional Farce.

From the N. Y. World.

The business transacted by a fragmentary gathering of members of the Rump Congress is of no more legal account than if transacted by a Woman's Rights Convention or a Union League Club. By the terms of the resolution making contingent provision for a meeting, there was to be no session unless a quorum of both Houses should be present. There was a bare quorum of the Senate and no quorum of the House. And yet this truncated Rump had the assurance to consider itself a Congress, and adopt a resolution which only a quorum of both Houses was competent to pass. This resolution originated in the House and was passed by that body when no quorum was resent. It was sent up to the Senate and passed. Senator Buckalew offered a resolution requesting the House to inform the Senate whether there was a quorum at its passage; but his resolution was rejected on the ground that it would be a discourtesy to the House for the Senate to doubt the presence of a quorum. In the face of the notorious fact this objection was preposterous. The House had perpetrated a gross breach of courtesy against the Senate, and, what is more, a gross breach of the Constitution, in sending up a resolution passed when there was no quorum. It was the duty of the Senate to vindicate its dignity against this flagrant affront. But it pocketed the insult and became the confederate and accomplice of a fragment of the House in a plain breach of the Constitution. No Republican Senator had brass enough to pretend that the House resolution had any validity if a quorum was not present at its passage; but the Senate connived at a violation of the Constitution to save its character for courtesy! There were repeated calls of the House, but upon no call could they muster a quorum.

By the Constitution, the only business that can be transacted by either House in the absence of a quorum is to adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members. A bill or resolution passed without a quorum is as nugatory as if it were passed by a mob in the street. The resolution to adjourn on the 16th of October, and then again to the 10th of November, is utterly void. There can be no legal session of Congress under such a resolution. The President can, if he chooses, call an extra session; but a meeting of members, except on the first Monday in December, without his call, and without previous legal authorization by Congress itself, is no Congress. No act passed at such a meeting would be law. No citizen will obey, and the courts will declare void, any acts which may be passed at the sessions contemplated by the resolution of Monday.

But although the viper cannot sting, we will inquire into the meaning of its hisses. The dates of the adjourned sessions are very significant. One is just after the October elections; the other just after the Presidential election. It is clear from these dates, and from the desperate recklessness of the Republican party, that if they cannot retain control of the Government by the elections, they mean to attempt it by revolution. If the October elections go against them, they intend to hold an extra session in October; if they lose the Presidential election, they will have a session in November. They hold no session now because they are not alarmed by losses in Maine. They prefer to retain power by the authority of the people; but they are resolved to retain it anyhow. Hence they appoint sessions of Congress to thwart the will of the people if the elections go against them. Was there ever such an insulting menace offered to a free people as to provide for a session of Congress just after each election, with a view to annul the popular verdict, if unfavorable?

The illegal action of the Rump on Monday is a confession that they feel no confidence in the result of either the October or November verdict. It attests the hollowness of their jubilation over the result in Maine. They know, as everybody knows, that the Democrats had no expectation of carrying Maine. They know, as everybody knows, that the greenback issue hurt us in Maine, and that it will be a chief element of our strength in the States that hold elections in October. New England and the West take diametrically opposite views of that question. The Democratic State Convention in Massachusetts repudiated that plank of the Democratic platform, while in Ohio and Indiana it is received with such favor that the Republican leaders in those States dare not oppose it. To such straits are they driven that their two ablest men—Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and Senator Morton, of Indiana—have come out squarely in favor of Mr. Pendleton's doctrine, in the vain hope of saving their States.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT street. 24§

☞ "THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA."

This excellent and efficient benevolent institution has secured a permanent location, by the purchase, on favorable terms, of the property No. 533 ARCH street. The entire lower floor of the building has been fitted up for the use of the Association, and is now used by it. The upper floors are let out at a rate which reduces the item of rent in the expenses of the Society to a mere nominal amount. Friends of the Institution are invited to call in as they pass.

The General Agent of the Society, Mr. EMANUEL H. TOLAND, and the Missionaries, Messrs WILMER W. WALTER and ALBERT G. ROWLAND, will soon commence their annual calls for aid, and it is hoped they may meet with liberal responses.

The Society is a purely benevolent organization, and is not sectarian in its character. Its Officers and Managers are—

President—GEORGE H. STUART.
Vice-President—ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.
Secretary—RUDOLPH K. HOEFLICH.
Treasurer—THOMAS T. MASON, No. 419 Arch st.

MANAGERS.

Isaac R. Smith,
George W. Hill,
Charles W. Orum,
Samuel Work,
George Nugent,
Jacob A. Gardner,
Thomas Pedrick,
Samuel Mullen,
Thomas L. Gillespie,
Robert J. Grigg,
George B. Bains,
William W. Wilson,
Thomas Potter,
Alexander T. Lane,
H. M. Kimmey,
Hiram Miller,
John Weist,
James W. Carson.

These names are a sufficient guarantee to the community that any funds entrusted to the disposal of the Society, will be carefully and properly dispensed. 9 14 mwf&w

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
5 28t01

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND street, New York. 4 27mwf§

☞ THE CHICAGO JOURNAL SAYS:—"We have delayed any special mention of the Elastic Sponge Company until we have ascertained that very many of our foremost citizens have used the Elastic Sponge Mattresses and Pillows upon their beds and pronounced them in every way worthy of full endorsement." 8 3mwf§

☞ PIMPLY FACES, UNNATURAL RED Noses, Tetter, Ring-worm, Erysipelas, Eczema, and all cutaneous eruptions and scaly disquamations upon any part of the body are effectually cured by Heiskell's Tetter Ointment. Sold 50 cents per box. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 602 ARCH Street. 9 18

POLITICAL.

"THE STARRY FLAG 'NEATH WHICH WE FOUGHT."

"Goodwill to all—Malice Towards None."

TO THE

RETURNED SOLDIERS

AND

SAILORS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Your National Republican Executive Committee Having Called

A Grand National Convention

OF

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,

To meet at Philadelphia, beneath the shadow of

INDEPENDENCE HALL,

On the First and Second of October, 1868,

You are invited to be present to assist in welcoming your BRAVE COMRADES IN ARMS from our sister States to the NATIVE CITY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, to concert with them measures to secure the election of the

ILLUSTRIOUS GRANT AS PRESIDENT,

And thus to preserve the PEACE AND LIBERTIES of our country, whose UNION YOU SAVED *through blood and toil*. The *traitors you conquered and pardoned* openly announce their PURPOSE TO RULE OR RUIN. THEY THREATEN ANOTHER WAR unless they can control the Government which they sought to destroy. They are now, from day to day, murdering not only the poor freedmen, but hundreds of brave WHITE UNION MEN, your comrades on many a toilsome march and many a bloody field. Thank God, your old leader still lives!

THE INVINCIBLE GRANT

Is with you in MAINTAINING THE PEACE as he was IN FIGHTING THE WAR. He is ready, should his country's safety demand it, to lead you IMMEDIATELY AGAINST THE ENEMY'S WORKS. Announce that you will again follow his lead, and the TRAITORS WILL STAND APPALLED. They will remember Vicksburg and Mobile, Chattanooga and Fort Fisher, New Orleans and Richmond, and they will again thank the PATRIOTIC GRANT for saying:—

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Come, then, every man of you, that each may encourage his comrade to

USE THE BALLOT AS HE DID THE BULLET

Proclaim *that only the loyal shall have front seats in the National Councils*, and you will give *peace*, *harmony*, and *prosperity* to your country. The venerated dead,

YOUR COMRADES NOW IN HEAVEN,

will look down upon you with smiles.

All the greatest of your great leaders are WITH YOU FOR GRANT. They work and pray for peace, but they do not fear the UNRECONSTRUCTED, UNREPENTANT REBELS. In the war of votes, or in any war for the salvation of the nation, they are ready again to

MARCH TO VICTORY WITH GRANT.

MEADE will make another Gettysburg, and Sickles will give another leg to help him: THOMAS can redeem another Nashville; SHERMAN'S march to the sea can be repeated, and PHIL. SHERIDAN can send all traitors whirling up the Valley.

Come, then, one and all. Come as individuals, or come in organized bodies. The WORLD-WIDE FAME OF OUR NAVY was won by our gallant tars. Our brave soldiers ASTONISHED MANKIND WITH THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS; let them vie with each other in making a

MIGHTY DEMONSTRATION

IN FAVOR OF

"LIBERTY AND UNION NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

REMEMBER ANDERSONVILLE AND LIBBY BELLE ISLE AND SALISBURY,

This is perhaps the last opportunity we will ever have of meeting those who shared with us

THE MARCH! THE CAMP! THE BATTLE! AND THE BIVOUAC!

Joseph W. Fisher,
Joshua T. Owen,
Charles H. T. Collis,
A. L. Russell,
Committee of Arrangements.

Address A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary,
No. 206 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

N. B.—Wade Hampton, Forrest, Buckner, Pike and Semmes will *not* be delegates *here*. 9 19 watf

☞ UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hopkins', No. 413 LIBRARY Street.
9 8 1f M. C. HONG, Chairman.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

POLITICAL.

☞ GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB, Fourteenth Ward. A Meeting of the Citizens will be held at the Hall, corner THIRTEENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 22, at 7½ o'clock P. M. All the Members of the Club will attend at 6½, to parade at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Hon. HENRY D. MOORE, Dr. ELDER, and JOHN GOFORTH, Esq. By order of the Club.

JOHN HANNA, President.
GEORGE G. LOUDIN, THOMAS R. BIGALOW, } Secretaries. 9 21 2t

EDUCATIONAL.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa. four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies. No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc, apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.

Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA. Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master.
9 7 mwf4w

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1324 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE. The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D.
8 27 1m Principal.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on THURSDAY, October 1. Introductory by Professor E. SPENCER MILLER, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 21 9t

ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND young men. Berlin, N. J. $75 to $150 a year for Board and Tuition. Address Rev. T. M. REILLY B. D., Rector. 9 19sw3t*

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7.
9 1 tuthslm E. & J. ROGERS.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

PROFESSOR E. BARILI WILL COMMENCE his Singing Lessons on the 14th of September. Address No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. Circulars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 9 7 mwf1m*

SINGING CLASSES FOR LADIES AND Gentlemen. Terms, $10 per quarter of 12 weeks. A. R. TAYLOR,
9 17 6t* No. 1207 FILBERT Street.

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RE-sumed his Lessons. No. 254 south 15th st. 9 15 1m*

T. BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, No. 508 S. TENTH Street. 9 11 tf

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS

OF

DIAMONDS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

No. 902

CHESNUT STREET,

4sw PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes. All work warranted. 3 11§

WINES, ETC.

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTER OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11§

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF

WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf2m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.

The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 9 2 2m

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.

WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.

NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-class workmen sent to any part of the country.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

Corner of FOURTH and MARKET,

9 4 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS

OF THE

WOOD HANGING COMPANY,

No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in

WALL DECORATIONS,

And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 8 mwf3mrp

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 125§

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 21—Midnight.—The following additional intelligence of the insurrection in Spain has been received:—

General Concha is at the head of the royal troops. Bravo, the Prime Minister who recently resigned, has fled. The Queen is at San Sebastian, and the road between that place and Madrid is infested with revolutionists to such an extent that the Queen cannot at present make the journey in safety.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the kingdom.

LATER.—*La Patrie* of yesterday afternoon publishes the following, furnished by the Spanish Ambassador in Paris:—

Madrid is quiet, though the people are much excited. The troops there remain faithful, and are also faithful at Cadiz; but at the latter place the garrison has been reinforced as a precautionary measure.

The other towns throughout the kingdom are quiet.

LONDON, Sept. 22—Noon.—The telegraph wires in Spain are disordered in every direction. The news received is uncertain and contradictory.

Generals Prim and De Roda are at the head of the revolutionists, marching on Madrid.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The people of the provinces of Corunna, Vigo, Orenz, Ponte Vedra, Murcia, Albacete, Huesca, Zaragoza and Tornel have pronounced for the revolutionists. The rebels are very strong in Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida Gerona. It is said that the "Sovereignty of the people" and an appeal to the nation are the war cries of the insurgents.

LONDON, Sept. 22, evening.—It is rumored that the Spanish fleet off Cadiz has opened fire on that city, where at the last accounts the citizens and troops remained firm for the Queen.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The latest advices from Spain indicate that the revolution is spreading and gaining strength. Cadiz was occupied by the rebels on Sunday last. All the country, from Malaga to Carthagena, is in arms. All the previous reports of a rising in Galicia are confirmed. The revolutionists have formed a national provisional government at Seville, which is the headquarters of the rebellion.

It is reported that Espartero gives his sanction to the movement.

LISBON, Sept. 22.—The Duke de Montpensier is preparing to return to Spain.

VIENNA, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Madrid, published in the journals here, says the revolutionists demand the abdication of Queen Isabella in favor of her son, the Infanta Alphonse, and an extraordinary session of the Cortez to settle the affairs of the country.

PARIS, Sept. 22—General Concha, acting as President of the Spanish Ministerial Council, has sent a circular dispatch to the representatives of Spain at all the foreign courts, assuring them that the insurrection will be suppressed.

A French fleet is under orders to sail for Spain, for the purpose of affording protection to French residents and their property.

France will remain perfectly neutral in Spanish affairs.

It is reported that the leaders of the revolution are undetermined as to the form of government to be adopted for that country.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Dispatches from Naples report that an insurrection has broken out in Calabria and Sicily in favor of an Italian republic. The Italian government has taken prompt and strong steps to put a stop to the disorders.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Telegrams to the journals here confirm the news of the rising in south Italy. The *Temps* fears that the Italians desire to overthrow the monarchy under Victor Emmanuel. The *Gaulois* assert that Francis Joseph, ex-King of Sicily, is the prime investigator of this movement, and that the rebels are merely acting under pretence of republican principles.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The *Moniteur* has the following in regard to the royal army of Spain:

"General Concha's brother has been ordered to command the centre; General Cheste commands in Catalonia, Aragon and Valencia, and General Novalichez in Andalusia."

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Official dispatches from Spain admit that an insurrection has broken out at Madrid and in Seville, but its existence in Murcia and Galicia is denied.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—A report is current that the Minister of War will instantly issue orders for the dismissal to their homes of 8000 men from the army on furlough.

DUBLIN, Sept. 22.—A party of sixty men, all armed, and many of them mounted, made an attack on the house of a justice, near Cork, last night, and stripped it of arms, which they carried off. The movement was directed by an American, and no opposition was offered. No arrests have been made.

Pat Dorant and Daniel Moriarty, convicted of Fenian outrages in Australia some time ago, have been pardoned on condition that they do not return to Ireland. Michael Hanley, of this city, a convicted Fenian, has been pardoned.

TRIESTE, Sept. 22.—A deputation of Greek citizens waited upon Admiral Farragut to-day, and returned thanks for the sympathy which the United States had manifested for the patriots in Candia.

The Admiral in reply said the people of America not only sympathized with the Cretans, but would aid as far as possible the cause of liberty in Crete.

Political Row in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—The city is in an intense state of excitement. This evening, about 10.30, a disturbance occurred at the corner of Bourbon and Canal streets, and in front of Dumonteil's confectionery, a fashionable resort, which was filled with women and men. Several clubs, both Democratic and Radical, were on the streets in the vicinity at the time, which became engaged. Several shots were fired, and a skirmish with staffs and lamps occurred, when all the parties dispersed hastily.

The cab stands were deserted and buildings closed during the melee. Several persons were hurt, but as far as ascertained none fatally.

At 11 P. M. not a negro could be seen in the vicinity, except those on the police. Scattering shots have been heard in different parts of the city below Canal street, and fears are entertained that further riotous demonstrations will be made to-night. Accounts as to the origin of the difficulty are conflicting, and various wild rumors are floating about.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—The cricket match between the twenty-two of Canada and the All England Eleven commenced to-day. The Canadians first took the bat, and up to the time of sending this dispatch had lost 10 wickets for 22 runs.

The Canadians first took the bat, and were easily disposed of by their opponents, making 28 runs in all. They lost ten wickets in one and a half hours, for only 22 runs, and of the whole, 22 batters were returned to the pavillion without adding to the score. The only batter who at all distinguished himself was Rose, who made 12. The other runs were made by Major J. Brunaze, 6; Kirkhopper, 3, and Hope 2; Teter 1 and Arbuthnot 1. During the innings only 3 byes were made, showing that the All England were as live in the field as when in New York. The eleven closed the playing with one wicket down, for a score of 47. Humphreys went out on the eighth run.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—Peter Ruga was arrested here to-day, with half a bushel of bogus nickels in his possession. Emile Brossani, in Ruga's employ, was also arrested, with nearly $2000 in bogus $2 Treasury notes. Both parties were bound over to the United States authorities.

Judge Nathaniel McDonald, who some time since resigned the judgeship of the Probate Court in this city, on account of ill health, died yesterday.

From Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 22.—A national convention of French Canadian societies will be held here on October 7th. Four hundred delegates are expected.

From Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—Mr. Pendleton arrived here to-night, and will speak at the Democratic State Convention to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Camilla Riot.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

The following was received here to-day:

"ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 22.—Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.—A delegation of colored people, going to attend a political meeting at Camilla, Ga., were attacked by the whites, because, as is alleged, they were armed, and two or more killed; probably fifty killed and wounded. William P. Pierce, white, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District, was shot in the leg; John Murphy and F. F. Putney, white speakers, are wounded. As far as known, only two of the attacking parties were injured. No further difficulty is reported. Report forwarded to-day. "C. C. SIBLEY, "Brevet Brigadier General, Assistant Commissioner."

ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—The following report is from Judge Vason and Mr. Johnson, who were requested by Lieut. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, to investigate the matter of the Camilla riot:

To the Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia:

We left Camilla to-day at noon. All was quiet and no apprehension was felt of further trouble. The acts of the citizens were under the orders of the Sheriff, and they acted as his police in the whole affair. The negroes of the county are all quiet, and no bad feeling exists between them and the whites growing out of labor. But few negroes were present except those in the procession, and there is no necessity for any additional force to protect the whites or blacks. The wounded negroes are well cared for, and have the sympathy of the whites. The whole difficulty originated in the right claimed by Murphy, Pearce and others to carry negroes to a political meeting with arms. The Sheriff disputed this right, and insisted that under the proclamation of the Governor and the law it was his duty as a civil officer to prevent it. There is no excitement in Albany.

(Signed) D. A. VASON,
TH. JOHNSON.

Vason and Johnson, and Mr. Clark, northern men, who came south since the war, certify to the good character of the parties making sworn statements, and both Vason and Johnson's reports were laid before both houses, and which determined their decision relative to the Governor's message and the refusal to ask the President for aid to maintain order.

ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—The following is the substance of Governor Bullock's communication to the Legislature on the subject of the Camilla outrage. He recommends that the President be petitioned for a military force sufficient to preserve order in Mitchell county, saying that, disregardful of the proclamation issued on the 14th inst., the right of the people peacefully to assemble has been violently and barbarously impaired, and that the civil officers are wholly unable to protect the rights of citizens and maintain peace, and earnestly recommends the Legislature to make immediate application to the President for a sufficient military force to be stationed in Mitchell county to maintain peace and protect the lives and property of citizens, and have the guilty punished by due process of law.

The fact that this occurrence is the result of a determination, publicly expressed by irresponsible persons of one political party that the other political party shall not hold meetings, is too well known. It is gratifying to know that this sentiment is confined to a lawless class, and is not countenanced or supported by respectable citizens. The misfortune is that the outrages are not prevented, and unless physical force is added to the honest efforts of the officers of the law, we shall be thrown into a state of anarchy, where neither life nor property will be secure.

The House, by a vote of 112 to 30, passed a bill appointing the first Tuesday in November for a Presidential election.

An Abandonment.

The President has abandoned the idea of a trip to Tennessee via New York.

The Absconding Clerk.

It is thought the Government will lose nothing by Olmstead's absconding, as he left property sufficient to pay all deficiencies when sold, and the proceeds turned over. It is reported this morning that he was arrested in Philadelphia, but the story lacks confirmation.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Five distilleries were seized by the Deputy Collector of the Second Collection district to-day, for non-registration under the new revenue law. The revenue fraud cases were up again to-day, but were again postponed until Thursday, on account of the indisposition of ex-Judge Fullerton, one of the government counsel.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—An immense mass meeting of Republicans was held to-night at the Cooper Institute. All the Republican associations in this city paraded with banners and transparencies, and there was a fine display of fireworks in Astor place. Speeches were made by General John C. Fremont, John A. Griswold and others.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The steamship Golden Age sailed to-day for Panama with $281,000 in treasure, of which $266,000 goes to New York.

Barkerville, British Columbia, was destroyed by fire on September 16th. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000. The safes of the Bank of British North America and British Columbia were saved.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 22.—Reports from the cotton crop are very unfavorable. The boll worm, frost and second growth are damaging the cotton seriously. The rain continues incessantly.

A corps of engineers, under Major Merriwether and Captain Ike Hood, left to-day to survey a route for the Memphis, Akolina and Selma Railroad.

From Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 22—There is a prospect of a compromise between the Donnelly and Hubbard factions of the Republican party. It is proposed to leave the matter to four judges, and whoever they decide on shall be considered the Republican nominee for Congress, and the other will retire.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—At New Albany within the past week, 15 or 20 valuable milch cows have died from the cattle disease.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

POLITICAL.—A large mass meeting of the Republican citizens of the Fourteenth ward was held last evening in Spring Garden Hall, corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets. The room in which the meeting convened being the headquarters of the Campaign Club of the same ward, many of its members were present, dressed in their caps and capes. About 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by John Hanna, Esq. He then introduced the Hon. Henry D. Moore, who was received with applause.

Mr. Moore began by saying that in the whole course of his political experience he had never known such an utter falsification and perversion of the facts of history, and such low, base, and grovelling appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people, as are now being made by the leaders of the party rallying under the banner of Seymour and Blair. He held in his hand the *Ledger* of this morning, containing the report of a Democratic meeting held somewhere in our city last evening. His audience would probably remember how the indignation of the entire community was aroused a few weeks since by the inhuman and barbarous murder of a little girl in the upper part of our city, and that in response to that unanimous expression of indignation from the people, our worthy Mayor offered the reward of $1000 for the arrest of the inhuman murderer, and our worthy District Attorney also, Mr. Mann, in response to the indignant and noble feelings of his own heart, offered the reward of $500 for the arrest of this fiend in human shape. His hearers must remember these circumstances, because there was not a mother in the community who did not clasp to her bosom more firmly than ever her darling child as she heard the sickening details, nor a father who did not set his teeth and clinch his fist more determinedly than ever as he read of that horrible transaction; and his hearers would scarcely believe him when he told them that at this Democratic meeting last night one of the orators took that occasion to exhume the remains of this little murdered innocent, and bring it before his audience with all the power and eloquence of language, to cast the odium of this murder, if possible, upon his political opponents, and by appealing to the passions of his hearers endeavor to make a little political political capital for his own party! How we would like to have been at that meeting to have seen if the blush of shame did not mantle the cheek of that man as he was engaged in this grovelling work! Sad, sad indeed must be the condition of a party whose orators are obliged to resort to such means to reach the feelings of their audience! If this man wanted to appeal to the grave in order to arouse the enthusiasm of his hearers, why did he not go to Andersonville and a hundred other places in the land, where the graves are filled with the bones of our brave heroes who died in defending our country against treason, traitors, and rebellion? No, no; the traitors and treason against which these brave men fought came too near home to the gentleman's own party to allow him to speak of the graves of those dead heroes, and he must therefore drag before his audience this murdered little innocent, and endeavor to throw the responsibility of it upon the great Republican party of Philadelphia! If that gentleman can imagine that he is advancing the interests of his party, or can find any pleasure in such grovelling appeals to his hearers as he made last night, he is welcome to that pleasure! Let us see what else this Democratic orator said. He next spoke of the national debt, and "contended that the Republican party created this debt, and that as long as that party was in power it would never be removed." Mr. Moore said that it was astonishing that any one would deliberately get up before an American audience, who were supposed to know something of the facts of history of the last eight years, and make such an assertion as this, when he must have known that every fact of history and every record of events for the last eight years proved the utter falsity of such an assertion. He then discussed all the facts connected with the Rebellion, showing the connection of the Southern wing of the Democratic party with it, and reviewed the action of the recent Democratic Convention, and closed by an earnest appeal to his hearers to stand by their country, and rally round the banner of Grant and Colfax.

The concluding speech was made by John Goforth, Esq.

—The Republican citizens of the Twenty-seventh Ward met in mass meeting last evening, at Forty-second and Market streets, and organized by the selection of Mr. James Miller as President. In consequence of the rain storm the meeting was adjourned to the hall Thirty-seventh and Market streets, where addresses were made by the Buckeye Blacksmith, J. W. Baer, of Baltimore, Christian Kneass, Esq., Hon. George Connell, and Hon. William D. Kelley. The latter gentleman, in his speech, said that he had just returned from Washington, where he and his colleagues had put two new coils around President Johnson to keep him in humor. The Republican members informed him that the States from whence they came would run up immense majorities for the whole Republican ticket, and all they looked for was the verdict of Pennsylvania, the Keystone State. A prominent New Yorker told him that his State might be set down at thirty thousand majority for Grant. The speaker said that he gave his colleagues to understand that Pennsylvania was as safe as Maine, and would foot up a majority of twenty thousand. He was in a position to know, being in constant correspondence with prominent men of the State, and had the facilities for obtaining such information. So he authorized every member of Congress to spread the news on their return to their homes. He knew that the Republican party would receive thousands of votes not looked for, and votes from the Democratic party. Among other things that satisfied him of the increased vote and majority in Pennsylvania was the platform adopted by the opposition party, a platform that should be talked up in every house, for it is a splendid electioneering document for the success of the Republican ticket. The speaker here referred to the fourth and sixth planks in that platform, which favor a revenue tariff and an equalization of taxes. He showed the results of the revenue tariff in years gone by, in the shape of panics, etc., and contrasted it with the good results of the protective tariff adopted and sustained by the Republican party at the present time. Mr. Kelley concluded amid great applause.

—On Thursday evening a grand Grant and Colfax demonstration will take place at Bechtel's Hotel, Washington lane and Main streets, when speeches are expected from Colonel William B. Mann, C. N. Taylor, E. H. Coates, A. Wilson Henszey, John Goforth, and others.

—On Monday evening, the Thirteenth District Republican Representative Convention nominated Enos C. Renner, Esq., to represent that district in the Legislature.

—The Democracy held forth in the Thirteenth and Twentieth wards, and, in consequence of the rain, had to adjourn to rooms in the immediate vicinity.

THE WAUREGAN, OF NORWICH, CONN.—Our firemen turned out in large numbers last evening for the purpose of receiving the Wauregan Hook and Ladder Company, of Norwich, Conn., who are on a visit to this city. A procession was formed at Vine-street wharf, at which point the visitors arrived between 7 and 8 o'clock, and promptly at 8 o'clock the line of march was taken up in the following order, and over the appended route:—

Chief Marshal—J. N. Kochersperger, William Penn Hose Company.

Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department.

First Division—Marshal, Frank Strauss Friendship Engine Company.—Friendship Engine, United States Hose, Hope Engine, Northern Liberty Hose, Independence Hose.

Second Division—Marshal, Thomas McDevitt, South Penn Hose Company.—Philadelphia Engine, Good Will Hose, Good Intent Engine, Moyamensing Hose, William Penn Hose Company, Wauregan Hook and Ladder Company, of Norwich, Connecticut.

Third Division—Marshal, Lewis Selfridge, Western Engine Company.—Globe Engine, South Penn Hose, Mechanic Engine, Ringgold Hose.

Fourth Division—Marshal—Robert Parks, Hope Engine Company. Western Engine, Taylor Hose, Independence Engine, Union Hose.

The route was as follows:—Up Vine to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Girard avenue, down Girard avenue (south side) to Third, up Third to Germantown road, up Germantown road to Oxford, down Oxford to Frankford road, up Frankford road to Hanover, down Hanover to Richmond, down Richmond to Frankford road, up Frankford road to the William Penn Hose House, and there the parade dismissed.

CASUALTIES.—William Doran, forty years old, residing at Norristown, employed by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, in jumping off a train of cars yesterday, was thrown down, run over, and fatally injured, it is believed.

Philip Lannessey, twenty-seven years old, had a leg broken yesterday, on board a schooner, in the Delaware.

Jacob Miller, seventeen years old, residing at Pottsville, was run over yesterday, on the Reading Railroad, and was seriously injured.

Anthony Gifford, captain of the schooner Champion, had a leg broken yesterday, in Delaware Bay.

The above were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

HATS AND CAPS.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

The Autumn Fashions are Now Ready.

The favor of an opportunity to submit the same to your inspection is respectfully solicited by

WARBURTON, Hatter,

No. 430 CHESNUT STREET,

9 15 13t Next door to the Post Office.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 §5p

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2mwf§ No. 11 North SIXTH Street

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·48	MOON SETS	11·11
SUN SETS	5·56	HIGH WATER	7·10

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
JOHN D. TAYLOR,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 9
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 11
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 13
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 16
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19
FOR EUROPE.			
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Weser	New York	Bremen	Sept. 24
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 26
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 26
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 29
China	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 30
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 24
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 24
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 24
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 26
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 26
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 3
Columbia	New York	Nassau	Oct. 8

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Howes, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Volant, Castner, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Schr L. A. Orcutt, Butler, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr L. Bridgman, Hart, Boston, do.
Schr Casper Heft, Shoe, Richmond, Scott Walter & Co.
Schr Sarah Purves, Jones, Baker's Landing, do.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, do.
Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, Boston, do.
Schr J. W. Wilson, Somers, Boston, do.
Schr Kolon, Jasper, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Heath, Heath, Portland, do.
Schr Frank Edwards, Edwards, Boston, do.
Schr Gibson, Thomes, Boston, do.
Schr S. L. Russell, Warren, Danversport, do.
Schr L. A. Blossom, Wiley, Boston, do.
Schr A. Devereux, Rich, Boston, VanDusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, Danversport, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Osprey, Crowley, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, Salem, John R. White & Son.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston.
Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, Salisbury.
Schr Hannah Little, Godfrey, Charlestown.
Schr A. E. Martin, Buell, Portsmouth.
Schr Dick Williams, Corson, Malden.
Schr Redonda, Whitmore, Chelsea.
Schr Winter Shrub, Bowman, Millville.
Schr D. Brittain, Springer, Boston.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford.
Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, Boston.
Schr Queen of the South, Brower, Boston.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Avis, Salisbury.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Nahant.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Utility, Fargo, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Barque Hanson Gregory, Gregory, 10 days from Turk's Island, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.

Br. barque George Bell, Rose, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Henry Perkins, Seymour, 30 days from Lisbon, with salt, corkwood, etc., to Jose de Bessa Gomeraries—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Waverly, Terry, 3 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr Maggie, McFadden, 10 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr A. A. Rich, Lewis, 2 days from New York, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.

Schr Merchant, Phillips, 6 days from Nanticoke river, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Mary McKee, Sharp, from Boston, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr A. L. Massey, Blizzard, from New London.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 20.—Brig A. Milliken, and schr S. R. Thomas, from Lanesville, with stone for Delaware Breakwater, are in the harbor. Barque Hanson Gregory, from Turk's Island, passed in this afternoon.

The following vessels went to sea from the Breakwater this morning, viz.:—Brigs Open Sea, and Annandale, for Boston; Rio Grande, for Bath; schrs Oneida, for do; Clyde; Lottie; E. Nickerson; Ella Matthews; R. Blew; L. Blew; Joseph Hay; M. M. Weaver; A. Conklin; S. B. Franklin; E. A. Conklin; F. Nowell; Maggie P. Smith; Ephraim and Anna; C. Montgomery; Trade Wind; James Allderdice; Woodruff Sims; Northern Light; Louie F. Smith; and Wave Crest, all for Boston; Hattie Paige, for Salem; M. L. Vankirk, for Hingham; M. Fillmore, for Bangor; Annandale, for Dighton; J. B. Knowles, for Providence; Orizimbo, for Belfast; Mary J. Adams, for Portland; C. A. Hayden, for Maine; R. Law, for Stonington; Willie Mowe, for Newburyport; Caroline, for do.; Thos. Borden, for Fall River; J. B. Cunningham, for Newport; Goddess, for Lynn; Ida May, for Portsmouth; J. H. Bartlett, for Providence, all from Philadelphia; also, schrs R. E. Pecker, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; J. Birdsall, from Virginia for New York; Ella Bodine, do.; Moderator, do.; Nellie Brown, from Richmond for Boston; C. R. Vickery, from Newbern for Newport; Carrie Melvin, from Washington, D. C., for Pembroke. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 10th inst.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 21st inst.

Steamship Norfolk, Vance, at Norfolk 19th inst. from Richmond, and sailed for Philadelphia.

Barque Restless, Sheldon, hence, at Barbados 31st ult., and sailed 3d inst. for Turk's Island.

Barque Freeman Dennis, Fletcher, hence for Havre was spoken 7th inst., no lat., etc.

Barque Lillie, Curnie, for Falmouth and Philadelphia, cleared at London 9th inst.

Barque Margaretha, Wittemberg, for Philadelphia, went to sea from Royan 7th inst.

Barque Wilhelmine, Rhetz, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 7th inst.

Barque Lizzie Durkee, Durkee, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Great Ormshead 6½ P. M. 3d inst.

Barque Prinz Carl, Bernstein, hence, at Queenstown 4th inst.

Barque Scud, Crosby, at Alicante 31st ult., from Leghorn, and sailed 5th inst. for Xabea.

Brig Iris, Cooker, hence, at Barbados 31st ult., and sailed 7th inst. for Orchilla.

Brig G. W. Chase, Bacon, for Philadelphia, cleared at Newcastle, N. B., 11th inst.

Brig Clytie, for a port north of Hatteras, sailed from Grand Turk 9th inst.

Brig Kate, Craig, sailed from Rio Janeiro 18th ult. for Delaware Breakwater, with 5000 bags coffee.

Brig Annandale, Tucker, hence for Boston, anchored below New York 21st inst., at the S.W. Spit.

Schr Carrie Wells, Lawson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Antigua 27th ult.

Schr Moses Patten, Harding, for Philadelphia, cleared at Malaga 4th inst.

Schr M. Rockhill, Rockhill, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 21st inst.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Alexandria 20th inst.

FURNITURE, ETC.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

We will offer for the next SIXTY DAYS

Our Large, Elegant, and Fashionable Stock of FURNITURE,

At such prices as will INSURE SPEEDY SALES to close our copartnership.

ATWOOD & HOPPER,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
9 21 mwfim5p Above Chesnut street, East side.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY,

28th day of July, 1868, at Philadelphia.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LORENZO FAIRBANKS, of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

THOMAS W. PRICE,
No. 506 MINOR Street.
To the creditors of said Bankrupt. 9 16w3t

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 139wfm

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 11§p

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS.

Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29§

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs. ILLUSTRATION: Class "A" has 5000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.

CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I, all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates. FUNDS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

E. McMURDY, President.
E. T. WRIGHT (President Star Metal Co.) Vice-President.
W. S. CARMAN (President Stuyvesant Bank), Treasurer.
LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.
D. R. MANGAM (President National Trust Co.)
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine street.

The trust funds will be held in trust by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY. No. 336 Broadway, New York.

Agents wanted for this city.

Address

WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, General Agent,
Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association,
9 2 1m No 432 WALNUT Street, Philada.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, and other articles, at St. Louis Arsenal, St Louis, Mo. Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., October 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of Iron cannon, artillery carriages, and cannon balls, artillery implements and equipments.

Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords, and sabres.

Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.

Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, etc.

Artillery harness and parts of harness.

Leather, brass, copper, and iron scrap.

Cannon, mortar, musket, and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and other associations, or individuals, to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing boxes to be paid for at the stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance, commanding Arsenal,
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868. 9 9 21t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDnance and Ordnance Stores.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold viz.:—

26 iron guns, various calibres.
3400 pounds shot, shell, etc
820 field carriages.
205 lots of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3,273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2000 McClellan saddles.
3000 curb bridles.
6000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Commanding
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868 [9 8 5w

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
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For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 16 29 3m§p

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

IMPERATIVELY
THE LAST WEEK THE LAST WEEK
THE LAST WEEK THE LAST WEEK
OF THE GLORIOUS
WHITE FAWN.
WHITE FAWN.
HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

Soon to become a thing of the past. Never again to be equalled during this generation.

MORE ARTISTS. MORE COSTUMES.
MORE MISE EN SCENE.
MORE TIME AND MORE MONEY
Than any Spectacle
EVER PRESENTED
ON EITHER HEMISPHERE.
HOUSES CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.
GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR
ADMISSION.
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
TO DRESS CIRCLE AND PARQUETTE.
FAMILY CIRCLE........25 CENTS.
ORCHESTRA........$1.
ABSOLUTELY THE LAST WEEK.
THE SUPREME GRAND BALLET OF THE WORLD.
ALL THE GREAT SPECTACULAR PLAY.
COME EARLY. COME EARLY.
Be in time for the
GRAND BALLET OF THE BELLS
AND THE
BUILDING OF THE FAIRY PALACE.
SATURDAY,
LAST MATINEE OF THE WHITE FAWN.
Next week—UNDINE. UNDINE.
THE GLOWING FAIRY LEGEND OF THE LAUGHING WATERS.

One week only, positively, and Farewell of BONFANTI, SCHLAGER, SOLHKE, and the superior GRAND BALLET OF THE WORLD.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Begins at quarter to 8.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Sept. 23, LA SONNAMBULA, the cast including all the leading artists. Thursday (first time), CRISPINO. Friday, Benefit of Mrs. C. BERNARD. THE LILY OF KILLARNY. Saturday Afternoon, ONLY MATINEE, commencing at 2 o'clock.

Saturday Night, ROSE OF CASTILE.
Monday, Mrs. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Sept. 23,
LAST NIGHT OF THE DEAD HEART.
Last Night but Three of the Popular Tragedian,
EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear in his celebrated character of
ROBERT LANDRY,
in Watts Phillips' Sensational Drama, entitled
THE DEAD HEART.
Thursday, MEN OF THE DAY.
Friday, Benefit of EDWIN ADAMS.
THE MARBLE HEART.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE,
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS,
commencing MONDAY, Sept. 28.
Queen of England, Elizabeth, Giacometti.
Queen of Scots, Mary Stuart, Schiller.
Queen of Scotland, Lady Macbeth, Shakespeare.
Queen of France, Marie Antoinette, Reed.
Queen of Comedy, Lady Teazle, Sheridan. [9 22 5t

HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD STREET, below LOCUST.—The Annual Exhibition of the PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, is now open and will continue until FRIDAY, 25th instant, Day and Evening. Tickets 50 cents, or three for $1. Children 25 cents.

Members' and Life Members' Tickets can be obtained of the Treasurer, H. A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street, until 22d instant, after which they can be had at the Hall.

Germania Orchestra will be in attendance every evening. 9 19 6t

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.

THE GRAND DUCHESS,
with New Scenery, Dresses, etc.
JOE EMMETT JOE EMMETT
IN HIS
GREAT DUTCH SPECIALTIES.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS
in an ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME. [9 21 6t
GRAND MATINEE Every Saturday at 2 o'clock.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY
AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

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From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, September 12.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, September 19.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, September 22.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, September 26.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
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No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 30§

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

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FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
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BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,

with first-class Board.

Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1868.

The Troubles in Spain.

The banishment of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, in August, followed up by the exile of some half-dozen Spanish generals, was merely an episode of Bourbon tyranny. Yet it was the feather which broke the patient back of Spain. General Prim, who appears to have succeeded Espartero as the leading spirit of the progressive party, has been in a very unquiet state for the past few years, and at last found the Spanish capital too warm a place for his residence. He took the field at the head of a small band of unorganized insurgents, who were soon put to rout by the loyal troops, and their leader forced to retire into France. Then, doubtless, commenced the plotting which precipitated the recent action of the Queen's Government in exiling the noble house of Montpensier and the suspected generals. Nothing was proved against the former. A mere breath of suspicion of complicity in the disquietude which has long affected the thinking portion of the Spanish people was sufficient justification for such a hazardous movement. The Duke of Montpensier began to be talked of by the revolutionary leaders as a fitting successor to Queen Isabella. Disclaimers on his part were of no avail, and, without a hearing, he was hurried out of the kingdom. It was like casting a torch into a powder magazine, and now the explosion is upon us, and before the smoke and ruin which follow are cleared away, Spain will again raise her drooping head among the nationalities of Europe.

Queen Isabella, jealous of her power, if not of her good name, desirous of propping her tottering throne by the most available means at hand, cast an anxious glance towards Rome, and was conscious of a possible avenue of escape from dethronement. It was rumored that the Italian Government had at last formally demanded that Louis Napoleon should fulfil his treaty obligations by withdrawing his troops from the Eternal City. Here was presented the Bourbon's opportunity. If the active, inquiring minds of the kingdom could be diverted into a channel in which they would find full scope for their expansion; if the discontented soldiery could be given serious work, to wean them from a passion for spasmodic outbreaks; if the overburdened people could be amused as well as amazed by valorous deeds abroad, and thus made insensible of their cause for complaint at home; if the revolutionary spirits could be shamed into loyalty, by the imperilling of the national honor in a foreign war, might not the tide of disaffection be stayed for the time, and the Bourbon dynasty be given a new lease of life? So Queen Isabella seriously proposed to relieve Napoleon of the custody of Rome, by placing an army of 30,000 men at the disposal of the Holy Father, for the protection of the temporalities of the Church against the encroachments of the Italian party of action. If the proposition had been made in time for consideration and acceptance before the present outbreak, the destiny of the Peninsula might have been changed. Italy would have regarded the advent of the Spanish troops as a *casus belli*, and a long and desultory warfare would have ensued, in which Spain might have won a fair measure of martial glory, or been utterly undone, with the chances in favor of the former result. France and Prussia and Austria might have been drawn into the conflict, and amid the ensuing chaos the Spanish Bourbons might have availed themselves of some unforeseen contingency to cement their power, and perchance to regain the confidence and esteem of the Spanish people.

The object of Queen Isabella in so persistently seeking an interview with the Emperor of the French at Biarritz, and her final success at San Sebastian in that understanding last week, may have been for the purpose of urging upon the latter the expediency of accepting her proposition for the garrisoning of Rome; or it may have been with a view of soliciting the moral, if not the material support of Napoleon in her tribulations at home. Doubtless both affairs were talked over, for each is so interwoven with the other that they cannot readily be considered apart. Rumor has it that the profound ruler of the French attempted to avert the impending transition by persuading Queen Isabella to moderate her policy; to rid herself and Spain of the obnoxious rule of Gonzales Bravo; and to entrust the serious task of quelling all revolutionary movements and tendencies, by a half-way policy of conciliation, to General Concha, otherwise known as the Marquis of Havana, one of the leaders of the so-called moderate liberals, of whom Marshall O'Donnell was formerly the head and front. Such a policy, if it could have been peacefully inaugurated, would doubtless have had a temporarily tranquillizing effect, and was, therefore, extremely distasteful to the revolutionary party, who believed that the more despotic and unendurable is the Bourbon rule, the sooner will Spain be rid of it forever. But here again the Queen was too late. General Prim and Admiral Topete, alive to the necessity for immediate action, embraced the opportunity presented by her absence from the capital to avert its possible consequences by raising the standard of revolt. According to the reports thus far received, nearly all Spain has joined in the movement, hich has thus been deprived of a partisan al measure and been made a national and al one.

far all our advices are vague and d several days will doubtless an learn with any certainty of affairs. That the end of the Bourbon rule is at hand, however, there can be but little doubt. Upon whom will fall the mantle of sovereignty is a question which the future alone can determine. There is a thoroughly liberal party which would do away entirely with all semblance of monarchy. But this is quite impracticable; Spain is as poorly prepared for entering upon the stage of republicanism as is South America, much further removed from the possibility of free institutions than France. Reports by way of Vienna state that the insurgents demand the abdication of the Queen in favor of her son, the Infanta Don Alphonse; but this is scarcely credible, for Spain has had too much of Bourbon rule to exchange one sovereign of that house for another who would prove little more than a tool in the hands of the former. The Duke of Montpensier has his adherents, and so has the King of Portugal. A movement in favor of the latter is likely to gain strength, for it would present an opportunity not soon again to occur for merging into one nationality of respectable dimensions all the territory and people of the Spanish Peninsula. A republic being out of the question, the next best thing would be a union with Portugal, under the sceptre of Dom Luis, who would give to Spain a wiser rule and a more liberal existence than she has enjoyed for centuries. The only thing in his disfavor is his seeming alliance with Louis Napoleon, arising from two circumstances. The one is the fact that the Queen of Portugal is a sister to the wife of Prince Napoleon, the Emperor's cousin. The other is far more serious. Don Antonio, Duke of Montpensier, the rival claimant to the throne, is a brother-in law of Queen Isabella; but he is likewise a son of the late King Louis Philippe, and would therefore be an obnoxious, if not a troublesome neighbor to Napoleon, when once firmly established in power. So the Spanish succession, in case of the dethronement of Queen Isabella, is likely to again become one of the vexatious questions of Europe, and to divide the attention of the crowned heads with the Roman question and the problem of the balance of power between France and the North German Confederation. Its most natural and only appropriate solution—an appeal to the will of the Spanish people—will not, in all probability, suggest itself to the arbiters of the fate of nations. Such a ceremony would be extremely distasteful to the confirmed opponents of all democratic tendencies on the part of the masses, and would be averted if possible, even at the expense of another Peninsular war.

Retribution.

The condition of the Southern States pointedly illustrates the certainty with which the old-time maxim, "The way of the transgressor is hard," is invariably fulfilled. They raised the infamous hand of treason against the life of the nation, and defeat on the field of battle and wide-spread desolation was the harvest which they reaped. Then Congress undertook so to reconstruct them as to secure a guarantee for the future. Here again bitterness and disloyalty marked the course of the majority of the secession element. In three of the States this reactionary spirit has been so rampant that the great work of restoration has been defeated for the present, and they will have no voice in determining the Presidential question which is now before the people. This affects the haughty pride of the Virginians in a way that is pitiful to behold. The Richmond *Enquirer* a few days ago, lamenting the condition of affairs in that State, exclaimed, "Her oppressors have manacled her limbs, and forced her to sit by the battle-field silent and motionless, and in the conflict cannot be heard even her moan of fear and trembling." In this same spirit it continues, "The only hope for the peace and tranquillity of the country, in all the coming years, is the election of Horatio Seymour, and the defeat of the Jacobin conspirators who have made Grant their standard-bearer." The Northern Democracy, under the dictation of Wade Hampton and Vallandigham, are lifting up their voices in the same strain, so thoroughly identified are they, in spirit and in body, with the unrepentant Rebels who attempted in vain to disintegrate the nation by an appeal to the sword. Placed side by side, the editorials of the New York *World* and the Richmond *Enquirer* are quite indistinguishable; placed side by side, the speeches of Frank Blair and Wade Hampton are but the echoes of each other. The party which saved the life of the nation is nothing better than a band of Jacobin conspirators; the great soldier who led the armies of the Republic to victory is nothing more than the standard-bearer of this impious conclave. We have but one word of advice, for the two twin-branches of the revolutionary factions. Continue to prate about the despotism of Congress, continue to slander the General of the army. In due time the "reaction" about which we have heard so much will come, and your rantings will fall back upon you with even more crushing weight than the columns of Grant as they were hurled down through the Wilderness upon the intrenchments of Richmond. The ruin which is so universal at the South will in good time have its counterpart in the North, in the disappearance of the Democratic party from the page of history. The people see and believe that in this way alone can the nation be restored to tranquility and prosperity, and already they have begun to proclaim their determination to uproot all traces of Democracy, in a tone that is not to be mistaken. The voice of Vermont and Maine are at once the battle-cry, and the pæan of victory.

The Uprising in Italy.—Close upon the Spanish revolution comes an insurrection in Italy. The reports concerning it are exceedingly meagre and contradictory. On one side it is asserted that the insurgents aim at the overthrow of King Victor Emanuel and the realization of Garibaldi's dream of an Italian republic; while on the other it is claimed that the ex-King of Naples is at the bottom of the movement, using the talismanic cry of a republic as a cloak to his attempt to reconstruct the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Is 1868 to be a repetition of 1848?

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

TRADE CIRCULAR

OF

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

Philadelphia, Sept 21, 1868.

Our last Circular was that of July 25. The new tax-bill had just become a law, and its provisions were but imperfectly understood. Enough was known, however, to reassure the trade that nothing but continual prosperity could be anticipated. At that time we again indulged in our accustomed, we might almost say chronic, prediction "that another extraordinary advance in bonded fine Whiskies would take place." For two or three weeks after the issue of our Circular, large operations were by no means general. The trade had been in suspense and uncertainty, as to the workings of the new law, too long to suddenly take hold of large lines of goods with their usual boldness. Besides, the most unparalleled daily advance in *common Corn Whisky* seemed to absorb the attention of the trade to the exclusion of nearly every other interest. The "heated term" was also at its height, causing a more general flight from business than, perhaps, was ever known before. Late in August, with the advent of cooler weather, and most of the absentees being again at their posts, a marked change began to be perceived. **Fine Pure Rye Whiskies**—that but a few months before had been *new*—were now improved by nearly a full Summer's sun. The ever-recurring demand prevailing at this season of the year for Whiskies of fine qualities, having one, two, three, and more Summers, had fairly begun. Prices at once quickened. Transactions daily became larger and larger. It seemed that with each sale came an additional advance. During the last two years we have become so accustomed to see these advances, that we have almost ceased to look for anything else. We must confess, however, that as strong as has been our faith, we cannot be but surprised at the magnitude of the operations that have taken place and which still continue.

The great bulk of the transactions that have come within our notice have been in **Pure Ryes** of the most *approved brands* of 1867 and of this year. Pure Ryes of 1866 have been going so rapidly into consumption, and have become so reduced in stock, that no large lots make their appearance on the market. We have to quote **Pure Ryes** of 1868 *in bond* as follows:—July, $1 30 to $1·65; June, $1·40 to $1·75; May, $1·50 to $1·85; April, $1·60 to $2·00; March, February, and January, $1·65 to $2·25. These according to lots, brands, and whether in *heated rooms*, or otherwise, but all at Distillery Warehouse, and of the productions of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky. Productions of other States, with one or two noted exceptions, have met with little favor, and range in price from 25c. to 75c. less, according to quality, location, age, etc. We quote **Pure Ryes** of 1867, *in bond*, of December, November, October, and September, $1·75 to $3·00; August, July, June, May, and April, $2·25 to $3·75; March, February, and January, $2·50 to $4·00. These, as usual, according to location, brand, age, and length of time in *heated warehouse*, but stored generally in class B warehouses in Philadelphia. **Pure Ryes** of 1866 in bond vary from $2·75 to $4·75; while those of 1865 *are nearly extinct*. In thus giving these quotations, it is necessary to remark, that they refer almost exclusively to Whiskies made solely from Rye and Rye Malt, or from Rye and Barley Malt. Whiskies *purporting* to be fine, but distilled from mixtures of Rye and Corn, have been constantly becoming less prized, and transactions, with the exception of one or more noted brands, have either been on so small a scale, or at such low prices, as to be almost unworthy of notice.

The magnitude of the traffic in Fine Rye Whiskies is now such, that it has become all-important to every one interested in the article, not only to consider the present aspect of the market, but to seek for all the light that can be cast into the future. We propose briefly to discuss the question in most of its bearings. By reference to our Circulars publicly issued since early in January, 1866, it will be seen that the past and present extraordinary high prices are due to a few palpably plain causes. Having gone over the ground so repeatedly in this connection, we shall content ourselves with making a few extracts, rather than to state over again the same facts, with but a change of language. In our Circular of October 8, 1867, we stated: "We have repeatedly urged upon our customers, and the trade in general, their consideration of the fact of the almost utter extinction of *Free* Old Rye Whiskies of great age, and the no less growing scarcity of those *in bond*. As now our predictions have become realities, and our opinions being shared by nearly every one interested in the trade, it is no wonder that prices of all kinds of Fine Whiskies should still continue to advance. It must be ever remembered in reasoning on this subject, and the fact cannot too often be repeated, '*that during all of 1865 and for the first three months of 1866, not more than three or four thousand barrels in all of* **really fine Rye Whiskies**, *fit to receive improvement by age, were manufactured in all the United States.*' During the war, Old Whiskies, from high price of foreign spirits, became the almost universal spirituous beverage all over the North, East, and West. Prior to the war, its use there, except in Pennsylvania, was comparatively unknown. In the South, Fine Old Rye Whisky had long been extensively used and appreciated. In fact, at the outbreak of the war, the stock in the country was chiefly held for Southern orders. After the war had commenced, and for some time afterwards, business was paralyzed. During this period but little Whisky *of any kind* was made, especially **Rye Whisky**. Ere long, however, the Old Whiskies that had been held, as above stated, chiefly for Southern markets, began slowly to make their way and to be consumed North. From September, 1862, to January, 1865, during the agitation of prospective increased rates of excise, a vast amount of Whisky was manufactured, but as the Old Southern market was lost, and the object of the manufacturers being to make quantity *not* quality, very little good *Rye Whisky* was produced. During this period Old Whiskies had, however, been steadily growing in public favor and into a rapidly increased consumption. When the war ceased, the old Southern demand revived, and as there was just about sufficient stock to supply the growing Northern demand, the result is, that all the Fine Whiskies made *prior to January*, 1865, certainly cannot exceed over six or seven thousand barrels in all the United States, and of which two-thirds are held in Philadelphia alone. These Whiskies are, of course, *Free*, and are not on the market for sale at any price in lots as they are, but are held by a few fortunate dealers for their regular trade. It would hardly seem natural, from the fact of such a heavy consumption going on, especially after the war had ceased, and Southern trade was restored, that such a few thousand barrels of Fine Whisky, as above recorded, should only have been manufactured during all of 1865 and early part of 1866. This was induced by a very peculiar condition of affairs. On January 1st, 1865, the two dollar rate of tax went into effect. The country was full of **Common Raw Corn Whisky**, mainly held by speculators and the moneyed part of the trade, who had bought far below the then cost of manufacturing. The competition to realize became such that, although it paid large profits to the holders at prices obtained, no one could sell at cost price of Whisky *to be made* under the new rate of two dollars for months afterwards. This caused the market to be so excessively dull that Fine Whiskies sympathized in the general movement. Distillers of Fine Whiskies accordingly became discouraged, and ceased to manufacture. In the spring of 1866 a small portion of the trade who had worked their stocks off, seeking to replace, found that old stock, such as they had been carelessly frittering away, had either ceased to exist, or had been quietly gathered in by the very few who had watched and studied the course of the market. To buy such old stock, and contract for New Whiskies in time for the ensuing summer's heat, became immediate matters of necessity. It was not long before the most of our larger houses began to realize the effects of their suicidally false management. The consequence was a scramble among the whole trade, to place themselves in proper stock. Distillers of Fine Whiskies who had remained idle for fifteen months or more, soon had their Works in full running. Whiskies, of great age, advanced largely and continually. Popular distillers were enabled to make, and did make, highly favorable contracts for future delivery. By the fall of 1866, favorite brands in bond of the spring, *having but six months' age*, were sold at from 75 to 100 per cent. advance, while those of two Summers brought prices in same ratio corresponding to their greater age." Again, in that of April 6th, 1868, we stated: "It requires no argument now to convince *the trade* that the *free* old stock of *fine* Whiskies, manufactured prior to 1865, is very insignificant. In fact, that all the houses in the land *combined*, have no more of such stock than any single house of first-class means and heavy custom, to conduct its business properly, *should have alone*. They are aware that during all of 1865, and the early part of 1866, the Distillers of **Fine Rye** Whisky made but hundreds of barrels when they should have make thousands. They are also aware, owing to scarcity and high prices of older stock, that of 1866 and 1867 Whiskies, the consumption has been very great, and that it is now becoming greater. Prior to the war, the stock of Fine Rye Whiskies was hardly sufficient to meet the Southern demand. This is proven by its then advancing price. Since the close of the war, we have the North, with its vastly greater population, as well as the South, to supply. Place these facts together, and it will be perfectly apparent that the stock of 1867, 1866, 1865, *in bond*, and the *free* older stock, is far below what it ought to be for the trade to so hold as to give requisite satisfaction to their customers. We believe the consumption of *Fine Old Rye Whiskies* to be four-fold more than it was prior to the war. During the war, production was much diminished. Distillers turned their attention to Common Corn Whisky, which paid quicker and better returns. The production of really *fine* Whisky, *now*, even under late and present stimulus, is barely up to the consumptive demand. The regions producing *fine* Whiskies are few, being confined to portions only of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky. During the war these States were overrun, or threatened to be overrun, by the armies of both sides. It was unsafe to hold stock *for age*. Considerable was destroyed. Even, however, were present production in excess of consumption, such excess could only affect that now being distilled. It could not affect the *older* stock, as such stock will about have passed away before that now making could be fit for use. Even, in such contingency, the Whisky now making would then be *old* Whisky, possessing, of course, much enhanced value by its improvement of one, two or three summers, as the case might be."

It can thus be seen that the present high range of prices is entirely owing to an insufficient supply of Fine Old Rye Whiskies, commensurate with an increasing demand.

The law of "supply and demand" is too well understood for us to expatiate much on that subject, but as an apt and most pertinent illustration, we may be permitted to instance the astonishing price that *Common Corn Whisky* has recently attained. In the city of Chicago, ordinary Corn Whisky, that in olden times could be manufactured at 20c., and at the present moment at 45c. or 50c., is selling at 90c. in bond, subject to a tax of 60c. per gallon!!! There is no improvement by age in this article, no matter how long it may be kept, and the only reason therefore for so extraordinary a price is, that owing to the recent stoppage of the Distilleries there is "more demand than supply." While noticing the operations in Whiskies of one or more Summers, we must not neglect to notice operations that will extend into the future. We understand one of our eminent Pennsylvania Distillers has contracted for his entire product under the new law for twelve months to come. Others again have contracted largely, while some hold their manufactures at such prices, as fairly to induce the belief that they desire to choke off the demand, so that they may hold their stock for improvement by age themselves, instead of selling their new product ahead to the trade, as they of late have been accustomed to do. The bargains that have been consummated, have been of so recent a date that we are unable to generally ascertain prices. We understand, however, that while no *Pure Ryes*, of known excellence, have been contracted for under $1·10 in bond, at Distillery Warehouse and subject to 50c. per gallon tax, some Distillers are holding out for as high as $1·35, with every prospect of obtaining that figure.

It has become a most interesting subject for the trade to consider how long the large profits in holding stock will continue to take place. It would be unwise in us to predict that prices, to a certainty, will rise to as great an extent hereafter, as they have of late years. While we have been all along confident that handsome profits would accrue in all judicious purchases of Fine Pure Rye Whiskies, yet our estimates having fallen always short of actual realizations, we see no reason why another such carnival should not ensue. In olden times the trade were satisfied to carry Whisky, if they realized 15 or 20 per. cent. per annum over cost. Because, of late, they have realized about as much profit in *a month* as they formerly did *in a year*, they naturally enough now begin to wonder how long such a thing can last. There are many reasons for a belief in continued high prices. The trade have faith, as instanced by their operations. Three years ago, at the close of the war, for a season, they generally held back from purchasing, to their great sorrow. The "Fine Old Whisky question" is now better understood than ever, and those who were timid but a short time ago, are now among the boldest. They understand the important axiom, that, "Any well-made Fine Rye Whisky purchased at a reasonable price will ALWAYS pay, over all expenses, a better interest than any other steady investment." Always working on a *surety*, there can never be any loss. The trade are strong in means, their accumulations having been heavy as well as rapid. They feel, if the article does not bring the price to-day it will more than do so perhaps in a month. The trade is also constantly receiving accessions from the Importers of French Brandy and other Spirits. Many of these Importers, understanding the custom in Cognac of holding Brandies for many years, at but moderate profits, esteem it no bugbear to invest largely in an article paying four-fold as much profit as holding Brandies. If these Importers show only half as much enterprise in encouraging the Fine Old Rye Whisky business of this country, as they are wont to do in importing Brandies, etc., the future of the trade must be brilliant indeed.

Again, there are no more Distillers of *really fine Rye Whiskies* in the country than there were years ago. The Distilleries that have sprung up of late, were started solely to manufacture *Common Corn Whisky*. By far the most of these turned out but miserable stuff, the proprietors generally caring for nothing but a spirit, no matter what the quality. To make a *Fine Rye Whisky* requires such water, together with experience, care, and peculiar knowledge on the part of the Distiller, such as few establishments can procure. While it is true some of the larger Distilleries have enlarged their capacity, many of the small ones have remained closed, and under the onerous conditions of the new law, many more will be compelled to close. Upon the whole, there is likely to be distilled of really Fine Pure Rye Whiskies but little, if any more, than before the war. Since then, the demand having so enormously increased, creating almost a dearth in Whiskies of fine character made prior to 1865, that it would seem to us there is no more stock in the country than should be rigidly stored away by the trade for *greater age*. Many of the trade are now losing caste with their customers on account of their stock of Whiskies not being of the same age as they heretofore disposed of. We could readily name half-a-dozen houses that should alone own for the proper management of their business every barrel of Fine Whisky owned in Philadelphia. If we be correct in this assertion, how small must be the stock in the country compared with its actual requirements? When our dealers shall have gathered together such stock, both old and new, as they really require to conduct their business properly and with success, it will then be time to look for prices akin to those of olden times.

By reference to our New Price List, it will be seen that our prices are now from 5c. to 25c. per gallon higher. While at any time during the last sixty days, we would have been justified in advancing prices to the same, or even a greater extent, we have refrained from doing so until now. The great advance, as above recorded, in Pure Rye Whiskies of age, at well as an advance of some 25c. in the common Corn Whisky market, renders this step on our part imperative. To preserve our reputation, it is absolutely necessary to keep up uniformity of qualities. We adopted this course at the outset of our career. It was necessary to increase our stock as our trade increased, and to do this required much faith and nerve. Luckily we had both. The consequence is, that we now possess such a stock of **Pure Rye Whiskies**, manufactured prior to 1867, both in quality and quantity, such as nearly all the rest of the trade combined cannot equal. Our entire control of one Distillery in Maryland since March, 1867, producing 6000 barrels Pure Rye per annum, together with the facility afforded us by our most complete Distillery at Martinsburg, W. Va., producing 7500 barrels per annum more of Pure Rye, to say nothing of the many most favorable contracts we have for years been making with the *very pick* of our Pennsylvania and Virginia Distillers, render position a most proud one, and more than all, enable us to dispose of our Whiskies far lower to our customers, than lies within the power of any other house, for equal good qualities. In conclusion, we are called upon to remark, that such is still the advancing tendency of the various markets, all over the country, that we may be obliged very soon to further revise our Price List.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

218 and 220 S. Front Street, Philadelphia.

99 Pearl Street, New York.

72 and 74 Broad and 1 Custom House Sts., Boston.

Distillery and Flour Mills, Martinsburg, W. Va.

1868 AUTUMN. 1868

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS DAY THEIR

AUTUMN STYLES

OF

LADIES' WALKING SUITS.

Ladies can have their Dresses made to order, at the shortest notice and in the most Fashionable Style. 1t4p

THE FRENCH VELOCIPEDES.

What is this news we hear from France,
That makes our spirit within us dance?
A novel sort of velocipede,
To go at a terrible rate of speed!
Believe, as you listen about it, I beg,
It goes by the power of the rider's leg.
'Twill go, by the power of the LEG,
Some fifteen miles an hour, you see.
Perhaps, indeed, the time is near
When they'll introduce these vehicles here!
And then—oh! wont it be jolly fun,
To see the new-fangled velocipedes run?
It's easy enough on the rider's feet;
But you have to be careful, to keep your seat.
For, when you ride, you're obliged to straddle
The singular thing without any saddle,
And when it wears out your pantaloons,
You can come to our store and just get *new ones!*
Warm, and strong, and thick, and stout;
That will last awhile, ere you wear them out.

Whether you come on a velocipede, or on foot, or in what manner soever you choose to come, you are welcome to examine the prodigious piles of autumnal raiment now on our counters; and if you find nothing in all that multitude of Garments to suit you, all you have to do is to step up one easy flight of broad stairs to our Custom Department, where it is our custom to give complete satisfaction to everybody that wants it.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FLOWERS ARE THE SYMBOLS OF love in the voluptuous East. "Their fragrance," says an Oriental poet, "is the silent language of affection." If this is so, PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," is the most appropriate of all presents for a lover to make to his fair lady, for its intense and enduring odor might well express the depth and permanence of his passion. Sold by all druggists. 1s

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
ORDER NO. 9.

The Club will assemble THURSDAY, September 24, 1868.
At 7 o'clock, P. M., *sharp*, for parade and to attend the mass meeting in the Twentieth ward, at Twelfth and Jefferson streets.
By order of
BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.
EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 9 23 2t

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA, WITH DESPATCH.
A 1 Clipper Barque SAREPTA, Winroth, Master, is now loading for the above port, and will sail on or about October 1.
For Freight or Passage apply to
WARREN & GREGG,
No. 131 S. WHARVES.
September 23, 1868. 9 23 6t

Exhibition of the Horticultural Society.

The autumnal exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society opened yesterday at Horticultural Hall, Broad street, below Locust, and the display of flowers, fruits, vegetables, and plants is one of the finest that there has been for a number of years. The various contributions are arranged with judgment, so that they can easily be examined, and the decorations of the hall are appropriate and tasteful. The stage is a perfect mass of greenery. Along each side are specimens of evergreens, and these, with a fine collection of variegated plants exhibited by Mr. Graham, Eighteenth and Thompson streets, occupy a large portion of the platform. At each end of the stage are rustic-work devices covered with flowering vines, and at the back mosses and plants are arranged in a sort of terrace three or four feet high, in the middle of which is a miniature waterfall, and a couple of garden statues bearing baskets of flowers complete the picture. In the centre of the hall is a fountain which plashes musically, and at the foot of the stage stands a fine aquarium containing a number of gold fish. The gallery urns are filled with evergreens, and from the galleries and gas fixtures depend a number of large hanging baskets of plants and flowers. At the upper end of the hall there is a beautiful floral device of pyramidal form, arranged by Mr. Graham, and on the north and south sides are similar pyramids, contributed respectively by D. McQueen, gardener to Joshua Longstreth, Esq., Turner's Lane, and J. B. Merrick, Esq., Roxborough. Near the centre of the hall, on the north side, is a handsome device of vine-covered rustic-work supporting an arch of flowers. The task of arranging the decorations of the hall was entrusted on this, as on former occasions, to Mr. M. Southwood, of No. 17 North Sixth street.

Arranged upon the north side, and occupying nearly the entire length of the hall, is a valuable and interesting collection of variegated plants, ferns, etc., contributed by Joseph Bevis, gardener to Dr. William Camac. These are curious as well as beautiful. Two tables near the east end of the hall are filled with similar productions of the greenhouse, exhibited by Robert Buist, Sr., of the Rosedale Nurseries, Sixty-seventh street and Darby road. Mr. H. A. Dreer makes a fine display with fifty varieties of cut flowers, some beautiful specimens of verbenas, double zinnias, dahlias, tritonias, etc. Mr. Masham, of Germantown, and Gebhard Huster, gardener to J. B. Heyl, Esq., also have handsome collections of cut flowers. Mr. Huster, in addition to these specimens from his greenhouse, exhibits some fine specimens of garden vegetables, and a large assortment of choice varieties of grapes. Mr. Gerhard Schmitz, Broad street, below Passyunk road, has a fine assortment of dahlias. Mr. Schmitz has a passion for these flowers, and he grows nothing else. One large variegated dahlia which he exhibits is very handsome. Two beautiful bridal bouquets come from the Drybough Gardens, Nineteenth street and Ridge avenue.

As a branch of horticulture grape-growing is getting to be more important every year, although it is only within a comparatively recent period that much attention has been given to the subject in this country. The finest display is that made by Knox, of Pittsburg, who has a large pyramidal structure covered with specimens from his vineyards. This collection has sixty-three different varieties in it, comprising nearly all the native grapes that are cultivated. Messrs. J. W. Mitchell, C. W. Peale, E. W. Herstine, and others, and the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, exhibit a a large assortment of Maxatawney, Adirondack, Iowa, Calabria Muscat, Muscat Hamburg, Black Hamburg, White Syrian, Black Prince, and other choice varieties. Some of the bunches are immense with large, plump berries, which indicate extreme care in the cultivation. The display of peaches is not large, but the few on exhibition are fine looking. In the way of fruits there are specimens of various kinds of apples, pears, quinces, etc., most of which are of superior size and flavor.

The vegetables are arranged on the south side of the hall. The largest collection is that from the gardens of Anthony Felton, near Belmont. In this assortment are included some huge French beets, egg-plants, tomatoes, beans, ocras, cabbages, sweet corn, potatoes, etc. One moderate-sized tub full of a new variety of potatoes is valued at fifty dollars—rather more than most of our economical housewives would be willing to pay, we fancy. Messrs. Charles Armor, Donald McQueen, and J. Mitchell all make creditable exhibitions of the products of their gardening skill. Lorin Blodgett, Esq., has a wall-grown tomato vine, eleven feet high, thickly hung with fruit, and David White, Esq., exhibits some sweet potatoes of unusual size. Among the curiosities in this department is an immense pumpkin, which was raised in a box by Mrs. A. George. This gigantic specimen, suggestive of pumpkin pies enough to feed a regiment, is sixty-seven and three quarter inches in length and forty-one and a half inches in girth.

Besides those that we have mentioned there are many small lots of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, which are worthy of the attention of the visitors, and our citizens will find it is a pleasant as well as a profitable employment to spend a few hours at Horticultural Hall during the continuance of the present exhibition. The sum of six hundred dollars has been appropriated by the Horticultural Society for prizes which will be distributed at the close of the exhibition on Friday evening. In the meantime the hall will be open day and evening, and we hope that those who visit the show will enjoy the fine display of nature's productions improved by art as much as we did while making our tour of observation.

Amusement Notes.

AT THE CHESNUT, only four more performances of the *White Fawn* will be given. This piece was deservedly successful here, as well as in New York and Boston, on account of the completeness and elegance of all its details, and it is not likely that our citizens will have an opportunity to see anything as handsome in the way of scenery, dresses, and appointments very soon again. The fine dancing of Morlacci, Sohlke, and little Schlager, and the large and efficient ballet corps, deserve all the encomiums that have been bestowed upon them. Those who have not seen the *White Fawn* should take advantage of the few remaining opportunities, and carry away with them pleasant recollections of the finest spectacular drama ever produced in Philadelphia.

AT THE WALNUT, Mr. Edwin Adams will appear this evening as "Robert Landry," in the interesting drama of the *Dead Heart*. This piece is better than most plays of the class, and it is well worth seeing.

AT THE ARCH, the Richings troupe will perform *La Somnambula*. To morrow evening *Crispino and the Fairy* will be given for the first time in this city.

AT THE AMERICAN, an attractive miscellaneous entertainment will be given this evening.

AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, the burlesque of the *Grand Duchess of Gerolstein* will be performed.

MR. MAX STRAKOSCH announces that he will shortly visit this city with Miss Clara Louise Kellogg. Miss Kellogg will appear in concert only during the present season, and as she is a decided favorite in this city, she will doubtless receive a hearty welcome on the occasion of her reappearance after her London triumphs.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—In store and receiving daily; also, new and choice styles in the piece to be made up to order. Great bargains in Summer Goods, ready made or made to order. Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
No. 824 Chesnut street,
Under the Continental.

All customer work in the latest styles.

Melton Suits	$25 00
Heavy Coating Suits	27 50
Scotch Suits	30 00
Fine English Coating Suits	35 00

A large assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats from $15 to $45.

WE ARE NOT CAST IRON!—Cast Iron undergoes marked changes under the alternate action of heat and cold, and the human body is not cast iron. On the contrary, it is a combination of delicate tissues and fibres, which are exquisitely sensitive to atmospheric changes, and, unless protected against sudden and violent variations of temperature by wise precautions, are sure to be disastrously affected by them.

At this season the difference between the temperature of night and day is greater than at any other period of the year, and the stomach, the liver, the bowels, and the nervous system are apt to receive violent shocks from these changes, resulting in indigestion, bilious attacks, debility, low nervous fever, fever and ague, remittent fever, etc. Sustain and reinforce these organs, therefore, with the purest and most potent of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, viz:—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The effect of this matchless invigorant is to brace up the whole vital organization, and regulate its action. Useful at all seasons as a means of promoting perfect digestion and an even and natural flow of bile, and a healthy condition of the bowels and the skin, it is especially necessary in the fall, when the complaints arising from checked perspiration are so common. It is found, by those who are in the habit of using this agreeable and unequalled tonic, that it so strengthens and fortifies the body as to render it proof against the morbid influences which infect the air during the prevalence of epidemics.

A FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.—We take pleasure in recording a fine improvement made by Mr. William H. Helweg, at his fashionable Boot and Shoe Emporium, No. 535 Arch street, next to the corner of Sixth. Mr. Helweg has occupied the premises for quite a number of years, during which time his business steadily increased, so that an enlargement of his store became an actual necessity. He now occupies the entire building, and superintends the cutting, fitting, and making of every order entrusted to him. We have dealt with Mr. Helweg for several years, and have always been pleased, not only with his work (which, by the way, cannot be excelled), but also with the promptness with which every order was executed. We cordially commend him to all who desire elegantly-fitting Boots or Gaiters, at very moderate prices.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, BILIOUS DISORDERS SICK HEADACHE, ETC., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a gentle laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Sold by all Druggists.

BARK, HERBS, AND ROOTS.—The base of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" is his celebrated Wines, in which are Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Snake Root, Ginger, etc. It is pleasant to the taste, and far superior to anything in the form of tonics now before the public. They are simply his own Wine, made bitter by the infusion of herbs and roots above enumerated. Sold by all druggists.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, the same in style and workmanship as customer work. Warranted to give satisfaction. At Charles Stokes & Co.'s, No. 824 Chesnut street.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of the trade is called to the large sale of boots and shoes to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, September 24, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., Auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

BEDDING OVERHAULED, made up anew, and returned promptly, by PATTEN, No. 1408 Chesnut st.

UPHOLSTERING of every description. Materials used first quality. Prices low. Workmen attentive and prompt. At PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CARPET UPHOLSTERING.—Carpets fitted and laid by practical workmen, at a moment's notice. No delay, no disappointment, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut st.

YOU WISHED YOU HAD YOUR
FALL CLOTHING YESTERDAY!
GET IT
IMMEDIATELY.
WANAMAKER & BROWN

MARRIED.

COLEMAN—BROUNLEY.—On the 20th instant, at the Bethel M. E. Church Parsonage, No. 127 Congress street, by Rev. George W. Maclaughlin, Mr. CHAS. D. COLEMAN to Miss MARTHA BROUNLEY.

ROBBINS—PRIESTLEY.—On the 22d instant, by the Rev. Dr. Newton, GEORGE J. ROBBINS, of Bordentown, N. J., to LAVINIA J. PRIESTLEY, of New Castle, Del.

DIED.

CURBY.—On Tuesday morning, the 22d instant, ELEANOR S., second daughter of Susanna and the late John S. Curby.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 235 N. Ninth street, on Thursday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

KARBAUGH.—On the 22d instant, JOSEPH H. KARBAUGH, in his 33d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, the 25d instant, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 2525 Brown street.

McCLUSKEY.—On the 20th instant, Miss ELIZABETH McCLUSKEY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Mr. Michael McCluskey, No. 816 S. Fifth street, on Thursday morning, the 24th instant, at 8½ o'clock.

MORRIS.—Suddenly, on the 15th instant, at Courtland, Ala., Mrs. MARGARET MORRIS (*nee* Kauck), formerly of Philadelphia.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States. 610

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

CORNER EIGHTH and MARKET.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and cheapest MUSLIN HOUSE in the city.

Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all MUSLINS by the piece, at the regular wholesale prices.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES

MUSLINS,

Comprising all the leading brands and widths of

PILLOW MUSLIN,
WIDE SHEETING,
FINE SHIRTING,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
BAY MILLS,
ARKWRIGHT,
FORESTDALE,
HOUSEKEEPER,
FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.

TEN CASES OF CANTON FLANNELS,

The best makes, such as

ELLERTON'S,
AMOSKEAG,
HAMILTON, AND
LACONIA.

To persons not fully acquainted with the best kinds of Canton Flannels to buy, we can recommend the above brands as the best goods in the market.

We have Canton Flannels ranging in price from Twelve-and-a-Half Cents to Fifty Cents per yard.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

HURON BLANKETS.

We are again receiving for this season the celebrated HURON BLANKETS, which have heretofore had such unprecedented sale.

Attention is specially invited to the quality, size, and weight of these Blankets. They come to us direct from the manufacturers, and will not be found in any other establishment.

Purchasers may rely on getting BLANKETS of the best quality, and at only one profit on first cost.

HURON GOLD MEDAL.
HURON SWANSDOWN.
HURON PREMIUM.
HURON EXTRA SUPER.
FURNITURE DIMITIES.
MARSEILLES EXHIBITION QUILTS.
BUREAU COVERS,
COUNTERPANES.

Thirty-five cases ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, slightly damaged at the mills, will be sold a bargain.

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $4 per pair.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $5 per pair.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $6 per pair.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

Have now open for examination rare bargains in

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,

1 case ELEGANT PLAIN SILKS, new shades, at $1·95.
GOOD BLACK SILKS, at $2 and $2·15.
VERY RICH BLACK SILKS, at $3 and $3·50.
1 case EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, 50 cents.
1 case EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, 75 cents.
1 case VERY RICH EPINGLINES, $1·50.
1 case SILK-CHAIN EPINGLINES, $1·75.
RICH CHAMELEON POPLINS, 50 and 75 cents.
RICH SILK SERGES, 50 cents.
VERY ELEGANT NEW WOOL PLAIDS, 75 cents.
1 lot AMEICAN DELAINES, 16 cents.

We are determined to keep our stock of DRESS GOODS so large and attractive, and the price of every article so low, as to make it to the interest of every lady to make our establishment her headquarters for shopping. 921

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

Invite the attention of Families, Housekeepers, and the Proprietors of Hotels, Boarding-Houses, and Shipping, to the large stock of

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

Purchased for Cash at Greatly Reduced Prices,

Comprising all the varieties of styles and width in every description of

LINEN SHEETINGS,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
TABLE LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
LINEN TABLE COVERS,
LINEN FLOOR CLOTHS,
Do. FURNITURE COVERS.

Jacquard Linen Furniture Covers,
Piano, Table, and Melodeon Covers,
Striped and Plaid Table Coverings,
Cretonne Chintzes,
Twilled Furniture Coverings,
Printed and Damask Dimities, in colors.

Buyers are particularly invited to the merits of this department. Our long experience in this line, and moderate charges, insure to the most experienced of our patrons the lowest possible prices.

A wholesale branch connected with this department. 9 21

SELLING OFF!

TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

LEASE, FIXTURES, AND STOCK

FOR SALE.

Established Twenty-Seven Years,

(TEN OF WHICH IN PRESENT LOCATION.

The undersigned announces to the public that he will sell, at and

BELOW COST,

HIS ENTIRE STOCK, CONSISTING OF

SILKS, RIBBONS, SATINS, RUCHES

VELVETS, FLOWERS, Etc.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF

REAL LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES, IMITATION LACES, GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS.

TO BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST,

TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.

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THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

The Allied Defeats Before Humaita—Their Subsequent Occupation of the Place.

The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* of the 24th of August says:—

In the absence of any official despatch regarding the affair of the 16th of July, the following account of it has interest:—

At daybreak General Osorio received orders to advance on Humaita. Hardly had our columns got beyond the ditch, and before they had passed the piece of entrenchment in front of our advanced batteries, a cloud of white smoke rose in the horizon, and almost instantly some cannon balls fell on the ground we were marching over. The enemy was telling us he was at his post; the place had not been evacuated. But no order being received to retire, General Osorio continued his movements. His army advanced in the best order in spite of the vacuums left in his ranks from the corpses and wounded falling from the enemy's shell. The van of the attacking force was composed of the Fourth, Thirteenth, and Thirty-ninth battalions, of a contingent of sappers, and of the First corps of the Rio Grande cavalry. The General and his staff followed behind the explorers, that is, in front of the column of attack. The other battalions and cavalry corps took positions for the sustentation of the van, or to take part in the combat according as circumstances would require. From the first opening of the enemy's fire his artillery never ceased for a moment to throw missiles corresponding to the distance. Grape rained on our columns as soon as they were within range. At that moment the combat was formally undertaken. The General, beside his soldiers, threw himself upon the enemy's entrenchments, exhorting his men to valor by his example and his words. Meanwhile the grape and musketry gave no truce. In fact, as the head of our column advanced by a defile between two deep and wide lakes it suddenly became compromised between the sides of a re-entering angle whose extremes were the vertices of two other salient angles, each defended by three cannon, whose cross fire was augmented by musketry and by other cannon placed at the sides of re-entering parallels to the principal entrenchment, composed of a wide fosse and a high parapet, and it encountered a wide ante-fosse, a line of abattis, and between the two a network of pits.

The vehicles carrying the material for the assault failed in great part to come within reach of the assailants because of the darkness when they set out and because of the frightening and slaughter of the animals by the enemy's fire. After cutting up a picket of twenty men, the First cavalry dismounted at the ditch and silenced the artillery of one of the angles. The infantry, however, notwithstanding its unheard-of efforts, could not gain ground, owing to the wide gaps opened in them by the enemy's fire.

When Osorio saw his soldiery shaking he advanced in person, forgetful of danger, whither his military honor called him. He wished to declare with his blood, perhaps with his life, the impotence of valor against such formidable obstacles. A sudden spark of enthusiasm electrified the ranks as they saw him grandly and imposingly enter a cloud of smoke wherein active and inexorable Death was reaping with his funeral scythe. A generous and sublime impulse impelled the soldiers that still remained on foot, and all advanced. The enemy redoubles his efforts. It is the crisis of the struggle. The General's horse falls, shot through. Dismounted, the General seizes the musket of a dead soldier beside him, aims at and shoots an artillerist in the act of pushing a cartridge into a cannon. Enthusiastic at his example, his staff surrounded him at the ditch's side. Major Joao Ramos, to whom the General gave his lance, dies while thrusting it into the entrenchment. Brandao falls with his skull riven by a grapeshot. Dias lies insensible on the ground. Adjutant-General Tarouco receives a ball, to die of it some hours after. His adjutants, Aprodisio and Lapa, and his orderly and cornet, are beside him, lifeless. Dionysio Amaro and Silva are contused. The latter receives a ball, and two others plough his neck and hand; the former has the skin of his stomach cut by a grapeshot. Pires loses a horse; he jumps on another; a round-shot traverses it, throws it into the air, and dashes the rider far away, bruising his limbs severely. Rodrigues, brave as the brave, is respected by the balls. Rocha, Osorio, and Torres are likewise miraculously saved, and are the only ones yet standing. Young Ensign Rocha Osorio, nephew to the General, and commanding a picket, rushes forward with his little squadron, and receives a wound in the arm while sticking his lance into the enemy's bulwark; of the twenty or so body guards of the General only five remain; the rest are dead or wounded. The commanders of the 4th and 39th are decapitated; the Majors of the 4th and 13th are killed. General Osorio, being recognized by the enemy, was the target for their shots; three or four balls tore his clothes without touching him. Ensign Rocha Osorio rushes to the General, and snatches the carbine from him, brings him a horse, and obliges him to mount.

By this time the Field Adjutant, sent to the Marquis de Caxias for orders and to communicate the state of the fight, the losses endured and the resistance of the enemy, returns with the response that Osorio might do the best he could. The General, seeing the garrison of the entrenchment getting stronger every moment, understood that the enemy was concentrating his forces there, he not being troubled at other points.

To sacrifice more men would be useless, would be fruitless. The reconnoissance by main force had been made, the entrenchment attacked, and the order of the General-in-Chief accomplished. At a cost of nine or ten hundred men killed and wounded the system of the enemy's entrenchments was ascertained, together with the obstacles they presented. An appropriate observation suggests itself:—Osorio had not an engineer with him to make a plan of the work attacked.

The retreat of General Osorio was effected in the same order as the attack, according to those precepts of tactics of whose knowledge he has shown himself possessed, giving thereof previously an evident proof in his reconnoissance of the Fort of Espinilla, which was reported one of the most brilliant and regular operations of the war. Of the fifteen officers of the battalion of engineers which entered into action nine were killed or wounded.

Admiral Inhauma explains why only six iron-clads were sent past Humaita, and the comparative inaction of them, as arising from the extreme difficulty of supplying them with coal, munitions, and other supplies. Although the railway made did good service it was only temporary, owing to the rise of water over it. In sending up three more iron-clads upon the 21st of July, he was induced by the belief that no further rise of the river was to be feared, and by the knowledge that much artillery had been removed from Humaita, and that from this and other similar reasons little risk would be run by the iron-clads then sent up, as proved to be the case.

The cannon found in Humaita numbered 177. The largest was a 120-pounder rifle, and the others varied from 32-pounders down, exclusive of a 10-inch mortar. The Paraguayans are known to have had another 120-pounder rifle, but it is supposed to be out of sight in the river, along with many others from the river batteries. Three 6-pounder rocket tubes were also got. Few muskets were left behind, and of these most were flint locks with broken stocks. Some others had been got out of the river. Ammunition was very abundant, and about 600 to the piece existed when the Paraguayans evacuated. Most of the cartridges had been thrown into the ditches and watercourses. The lantern shot, whether tin case or hide-covered, was chiefly composed of fragments of shells thrown in, of pieces of chain, of hoop iron, of broken nails and screws, etc., all very rusty. In one of twenty-pound calibre a small hatchet was found, all which the Brazilian engineer considers very sharp practice.

In the battery on the Chaco twenty-four cannon were found, two of them mortars. One brass piece bore the date of 1671, another 1684, others 1774, 1795, 1800, and 1806. The largest cannon was one 68-pounder.

The boom which was so long an insuperable obstacle to the ascent of the Brazilian vessels consisted, in the middle, of two chains of two-inch iron, one of which had parted, two hundred and fifty yards in length, and another of three-quarter inch iron two hundred and eighty-eight yards long. These central chains were secured at the extremities to seven and three-quarter-inch chains fastened around piles driven in at the sides of the river, and had been kept afloat by iron tanks and by flats; but the latter having been sunk the tanks were drawn down by the weight of the chains, and so allowed the vessels to pass over. A formal act of opening the river, by cutting loose the boom, was drawn up upon the 27th, and the boom was divided into three equal parts, one of which was sent to the capital of each of the allies, "as a trophy commemorative of one of the boldest feats in the present century." At the Humaita side the boom passed into the river through a tunnel cut to the water's edge.

Humaita is described as inferior in its position and its construction to Curupaity. The form is an irregular, almost circular polygon, with a perimeter of some seven and a half miles length, mounted with about two hundred cannon. The works follow the course which the nature of the terrene pointed out and rendered so defensible. The ditch is sixteen feet wide and thirteen deep, in general. The parapet is six and a half feet wide, and, on the side of the allied positions, is sustained inside by trunks of palms, and shows signs of age. The glacis is natural, and the abattis on it was of little strength, being merely boughs of trees without connection or fastenings, without combination with the palissade, or protection by terrepleine from projectiles. The line that was opposed to the allied armies is covered with salient angles to give cross fire upon assailants. On the south side the works are naturally defended by lakes which cover them to the river. On this side only small cannon were placed and the abattis was only a sham of branches. On the river side the best works and the heaviest cannon are found. The former consist of six large and well-constructed batteries, of which the "London" battery is the only one casemated. This one is 160 paces long, with a parapet eight paces thick, all of masonry. No large central redoubt existed inside the fortress: it has inside a very large exercise ground, round which buildings were ranged with barrack room for six thousand men. Furniture was got in all, and in the officers' houses quantities of preserves, oil, wines, and pickles were left behind.

As the buildings were in comparatively good condition all the hospitals and deposits were being removed from Corrientes to it, and it will be the basis of future operations.

To evacuate Humaita the Paraguayans had eighty or one hundred boats, and the evacuation was going on for a week before it was completed. First the families were removed, then the sick, the prisoners, a large quantity of munitions, the remainder of the food, and finally the garrison, the outposts being maintained to the last moment to deceive the allies.

In regard to Humaita, General Gelly y Obes says that it has no importance as a strategic point now, and that Pilar is the most convenient for deposits; that Humaita is worth very little as a work of art or fortress now that iron-clads are used; that it avails against wooden vessels because nature makes its position strong; but even so it is easy to undo.

The Tidal Phenomena of the Earthquake.

One of the most striking of the phenomena attending earthquakes is the effect produced on the sea by these convulsions, especially when the earthquake is near the shore. In an earthquake there is an undulation of the solid crust of the earth, and the influence of this earth wave being communicated to the sea, causes the latter to swell and retire from the beach, and the great wave rolls in upon the shore. This is frequently the case in the immediate locality of the earthquake; but it sometimes happens that the influence of the disturbing agencies upon the sea extends to a considerable distance from the place where the earthquake occurs. The late terrible earthquake furnishes some curious and highly interesting facts bearing upon these points—facts well worthy the attention of scientific men. In this earthquake the sea was terribly agitated along the whole western coast of South America, and along the northern coast of the same side of the continent, as well as on the shores of the Sandwich Islands, the disturbance of the ocean consequent on the subterranean convulsions was sensibly experienced. In Peru several of the ports were submerged by mountain waves rolling in from the Pacific with terrible violence, sweeping away everything before them. On the Southern coast of Chili, at Talachuana, a whaling station, distant fully fourteen hundred miles from Arica, at about 11 o'clock on the night of the 13th of August, that is about six hours after the catastrophe in Peru and Ecuador had taken place, a great tidal wave swept into the bay, submerging a greater part of the town of Talachuana and Tome. But, more remarkable still, tidal phenomena of a similar character to those which appeared on the Southern coast of the continent showed themselves on the coast of California, at a distance of nearly four thousand miles from Peru. Thus a letter appears in the *Los Angelos Star*, from a Mr. E. Hewitt, describing a tidal phenomena witnessed at Wilmington, Southern California, on the 14th of August, at about 7 o'clock on the morning of that day. He says:—"The tide was observed to be running in with unusual velocity for about fifteen minutes, and then to suddenly turn and run out for about the same length of time, with the same unexampled rapidity. It is now 9 o'clock in the evening, and the same running in and running out, at intervals of from 15 to 25 minutes for each direction, has been going on since it was first observed this morning. Captain Polhamus, of the steamer Cricket, informs me that in crossing the bar to-day he observed the water fall five feet in eight minutes, and to immediately rise the same number of feet in the same space of time. Another unexplainable peculiarity of this never-before-heard-of tidal freak is that the water from the sea would run upon one side of the channel and down on the other side at the same time." The same day irregularities in the tides in the Oakland creek were noticed by several persons. The tide alternately rose and fell, and it was observed at the foot of Washington street, in Oakland, that while drift-wood floated toward the mouth of the creek the water was gradually rising. On the morning of the 13th, according to a telegram from San Francisco, which appeared at the time in the *Tribune*, a series of waves commenced flowing upon the coast off San Pedro, causing the tide to rise 63 or 64 feet above the ordinary high water-mark, which was followed by the falling of the tide an equal distance below the usual low water-mark. The rise and fall occurred every half hour for several hours. Thus it appears that the tidal upheaving produced by the earthquake traveled nearly 4000 miles in about thirty-six hours.

The Opium Trade.

"Carleton" writes from Calcutta to the Boston *Journal*:—

"By far the most important article yielding revenue in India is opium. It is a Government monopoly. The poppies from which the opium is manufactured are grown in the valley of the Ganges, near Patna and Dinapore. There is a sale of the drug at Calcutta on the 9th of every month, where there is an excitement equal to that of the New York gold room when gold is on a rise. The trade is mainly in the hands of the native merchants, who rush into opium speculation recklessly. Everything about the drug seems to be intoxicating. All your readers know that England went to war with China to force the sale of the deadly drug upon the people of that country. The sale last year yielded a clear revenue of thirty-five million dollars to the India Government, and the Minister of Finance, Mr. Massey, with great glee, announces in his budget for the ensuing year, that the increased sales will yield a profit of forty-one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

"The time is near at hand when the treaty between England and China is to be revised, and the opium question is under discussion. The Chinese government and the Anglo-Europeans in that country are opposed to a continuance of its sale. One of the leading opium houses in China has addressed a memorial to the Governor of Hong Kong on the subject, setting forth the benefits arising from the use of the drug. They say: 'Opium eating is not a curse, but a comfort and benefit to the hard-working Chinese. As well say that malt is a curse to the English laborers, or tobacco to the world at large. Misuse is one thing, use another. If to a few the opium pipe has proved a snare, to many scores of thousands on the other hand has it been productive of healthful sustentation and enjoyment.'

"This memorial has been answered by those who have had an opportunity of witnessing the use of the drug in China, which presents a most revolting picture of the degradation, emaciation, the skeleton figures, weeping, slobbering, ever restless, tormented by terrible visions of devils and hobgoblins, unless under the influence of the drug. The love for the drug—its consumption in China is on the increase. The India *Daily News*, of this morning, in an article upon the question, says that the consumption is increasing in England; that the numbers using it will be likely to increase when it is maintained that it is beneficial to health, and to be ranked with beer and tobacco. The China Government is as bitterly opposed to its use now as it was ten years ago. It is destroying the people, takes away forty million dollars per annum, giving an equivalent of poverty, degradation, and death. But having the monopoly, the British Government will not relinquish such a princely revenue on moral considerations just yet."

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LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS, for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first-class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from 81 cents to $2·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine. Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 2 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

PANTALOON STUFFS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of

Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres IN THE MARKET,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. [3 28 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

PAPER.

50 TONS 50 TONS

Wrapping, Manilla, and Hardware Papers,

OF DESIRABLE SIZES AND WEIGHTS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

C. S. GARRETT & BROTHER,

81mrp] Paper Manufacturers and Dealers, Warehouse, Nos. 12 and 14 DECATUR Street.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, SECOND DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, No. 239 DOCK Street,

SATURDAY, Sept. 26, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Twenty-third and South streets, the fixtures of a Distillery, consisting of three Copper Stills, three Worms, one Doubler, lot of empty Hogsheads, etc., seized under warrant of distraint, and to be sold as the property of Michael Murphey, for United States Internal Revenue taxes due and unpaid.

9 16 10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by

DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE, Alum and Dry Plaster.

SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE

Cannot be Sledged!

Cannot be Wedged!

Cannot be Drilled!

CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, } 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,

265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 8 31 mwf3m

MARQUETTE!

MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messrs. Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,

WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc. etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent international contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
9 2wfm3mrp New Orleans.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5½ No. 434 RACE Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N. }
August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 6th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties, setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*," or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1, 1868, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of
Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 9 4 t O 3

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 7, 1868 }

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this Office until 12 M., THURSDAY, the 24th of September, 1868, for the furnishing and construction of an iron fence around the National Cemetery at Chalmette, La. (near New Orleans).

Said fence will be 5124 feet long. Foundation Blocks for the railing to be of concrete, imbedded two feet in the earth; dimensions, 24x18x18.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York city; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., and at this Office.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons.

No bid will be entertained from any party who has hitherto failed in his engagements with any branch of this Government.

Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for fence at Chalmette Cemetery," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
9 12 9t Department of Louisiana.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
1 2½ PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,

6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
15,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value, Cost, $1089,679·26.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·35
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10 Cash in Drawer 298·52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,
Hugh Craig,
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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President,
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
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Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12½

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
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Ambrose White,
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STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled. 7 27½

LONDON IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

LOCAL DIRECTORS:

E. M. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul, Chairman,
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E. S. JAFFRAY, of E. S. Jaffray & Co.
RICHARD IRVIN, of Richard Irvin & Co.
DAVID SALOMON, No. 11 W. Thirty-eighth st.
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON, of J. J. Johnson & Co.
JAMES STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co.

E. W. CROWELL,
Resident Manager, No. 40 PINE Street, N. Y.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
8 22 1m No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID E. HILT.

No. 409 WALNUT St

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR:

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN

Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MAS

Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YOR

Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MAS

Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I

Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YOR

Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, IL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.

All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,

5 9½ PHILADELPHIA

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUA

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furnitu etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buil ings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for mor than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses hav been promptly adjusted and paid.

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John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
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Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 5 22

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against los or damage by fire on Public or Private Building either permanently or for a limited time. Also o Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise gene rally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enable them to offer to the insured an undoubted security i the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30½

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston. State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 19, 1½ P.M.	Saturday, Sept. 19, 5½ P.M.

Sunday, Sept. 20, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Sept. 21, 2½ P.M.	Monday, Sept. 21, 6½ P.M.
Tuesday, " 22, 5½ A.M.	Tuesday, " 22, 9 A.M.
Wed'day, " 23, 6 A.M.	Wed'day, " 23, 10 A.M.
Thursday, " 24, 6½ A.M.	Thursday, " 24, 10½ A.M.
Friday, " 25, 7½ A.M.	Friday, " 25, 11½ A.M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINE MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLA SMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many y been in successful operation, and been exclusiv engaged in building and repairing Marine and Ri Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Wa Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer the services to the public as being fully prepared to con tract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, an Stationary; having sets of patterns of different size are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch Every description of pattern-making made at th shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fin Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylv nia charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kind Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Ro Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connecte with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guara teed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room f repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safe and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. e for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1½ BEACH and PALMER Streets

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERR
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH A WASHINGTON Streets.

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, gines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boi Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sug Draining Machines.

KIT BURN'S DOG-PIT.

A Description of the Man and his Establishment—The Beauties of Rat-killing.

The N. Y. *Tribune* publishes the following graphic description of Kit Burns, and his popular dog pit, by Oliver Dyer, author of the "Wickedest Man of New York:"—

And now Providence has come and taken hold of Kit Burn, and spelt his name correctly, and inaugurated religious services in his dog-pit, and is leading him in a way that Kit knows not of. And the Senators and ex-Senators of the State of New York, and the city magnates, and the twenty thousand vagabonds who have been Kit's patrons, stand aghast, and anxiously inquire, "Men and brethren, what shall we do that our dog-pit may be saved?"

In hunting down the "Shady Side of Metropolitan Life," I came upon Kit Burn in due season, and found him to be a representative man, and one of whom (with his surroundings) those who wish to ameliorate the condition of society should take note.

Kit Burn has been in Water street twenty-eight years. His sign reads:

SPORTSMAN'S HALL,
BY
273 KIT BURN. 273

Kit, when a youngster, used to run around bare headed and bare-footed at Yankee Sullivan's, and similar places of resort, simply to get a sight of the young quadrupeds that were kept at such establishments, and pat them on the head. He was passionately fond of dogs, and dogs were fond of him; and the mutual affection between man and dogs finally cropped out in the establishment of Kit's pit, which soon expanded into the present Sportsman's Hall, No. 273 Water street.

Kit is a stout, portly, muscular man, with a face as quiet, plucky, and good-natured as that of his best blooded bull-dog. It is claimed by certain scientists and philosophers that a man grows into a resemblance of that to which he most devotes himself, and the theory holds true in Kit's case.

The bar-room of "Sportman's Hall," which is entered from the street, is in harmony with the proprietor's individuality, especially as to its decorations. These consist of pictures of hunting scenes, and of parties "Camping awhile in the Wilderness," of lithographs of prize-fights, including the famous Heenan and Sayres "mill," and of thirty-six of the most noted prize-fighters who have ever lived. The prize-fighters are represented as stript to their work and in business attitudes—that is to say, in perfect readiness to punch any head or mash any "mug" that Providence might send within their reach.

To hear Kit talk, when mellowed by his favorite beverage to an oratorical mood, about these pictured prize-fighters, is equal to any treat that ever comes off in his bar room.

"Ah!" he says, as he stands contemplatively before one of his favorites, "he was a man. You couldn't count up his p'ints on your fingers. And then he handled hisself so tidy. Nothing flabby about him. And sich a claret tipper! He al'us sot the 'ruby' flowing."

From the bar-room you wind into the dog-pit, through a pass as easy of defense as that of Thermopylæ. One determined man could hold this pass against a host, unless he should be shot down. This is to guard against surprise by the police when a dog-fight or a rat-killing is in progress. But it would make sad work if the building should take fire when the amphitheatre was crowded from floor to roof with worshippers at a prayer meeting or ruffians at a dog-fight. The greater portion of the audience, whether saints or sinners, would be almost certain to be roasted alive.

The dog-pit or rat-pit—for it is used both for dog-fights and rat-killing—is near the centre of the room. It is surrounded by a solid fence about two feet high, and impervious to rats. It is oval in form, and about ten feet long and six feet wide at the widest part. From this pit the seats rise, in a circular form, as near to the ceiling as the endurance of those who occupy the topmost row will permit. The room will hold two hundred and fifty decent people and four hundred indecent ones, as indecency can always be packed closer than decency.

The rats are kept in a large wire cage in the centre of the pit, and most of the dogs are chained around beneath the seats, care being taken not to give them sufficient length of chain to allow them to reach one another with their teeth. The choicest dogs are kept in what might be called canine boudoirs, up stairs, where they are surrounded with all the comforts of a home, and supplied with all the delacies of the season in which the canine palate delights. They are fed on the most nourishing viands. Kit says his famous dog Beltcher has much better food than he eats himself. Beltcher has fought twelve battles, killing seven dogs out of the twelve, and, although now getting along in years, is still "good for his dog." A dog's best fighting days are between the age of two and three years.

The price of a rat at Kit's is twenty cents, which sum the etiquette of the place requires visitors to hand him for every rat killed for their delectation. What the rats cost Kit he does not say. They are caught for him by a young man who is reputed to have a "gift" and a "mission" for the work. This unusual young man is said to catch the rats with his hands, in the dark, or by daylight, with such tongs as are above described. He goes to slaughter-houses for them, and to other places where rats most do congregate, taking a cage with him in which to bring them home. The trick of catching the rats is supposed to be a great secret, and not one to be revealed. "Lots of folks have tried to find it out," says Kit: "but 'tain't no use. It'll al'us be a secret." The "secret" probably is, that the rat-catcher does not share that shrinking horror which rats inspire in the common human breast, but picks them up as unconcernedly as he would pick up links of sausage.

One of the most astonishing things which the curiosity seeker can see at Kit Burn's is his daughter Kitty brandishing her war-clubs. Kitty is a small, fragile looking girl, seemingly about sixteen years old, and yet she will take a pair of war-clubs, weighing sixteen pounds each, and handle them with an ease and velocity which must be seen to be appreciated. In a sparring match with a friend, an ungallant accident allowed the gentleman's 'left' to come down on Kitty's nose with a force which crushed the bone and spoiled the beauty of that organ; but when the girl becomes animated in whirling her sixteen-pound war-clubs, one's astonishment at her physical powers for the time makes him forget her broken nose, and when she finally sets down the clubs, the masculine beholder finds himself involuntarily thanking Heaven that the women of the land have not hit upon them as a means of solving the great question of "Woman's Rights." What could a husband do, cornered of a morning, with his triumphant wife standing before him gracefully poising in each hand a 16-pound war-club, and affectionately suggesting to the trembling wretch his programme for the day!

Kit says that Mr. Bergh, the irrepressible President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is doing much injury to the sports of Water street. Mr. Burn does not charge Mr. Bergh with any malice. He ascribes his hostility to the recreations of the rat-pit to ignorance. "Mr. Bergh," says Mr. Burn, "calls a rat an animal! Now, everybody of any sense knows that a rat is a vermin. Bergh takes up for the rat, and won't let us kill rats, because he thinks they're animals. Wouldn't he kill a rat if he found one in his cellar? Wouldn't he kill a rat if he found one in his cupboard? Of course he would. But would he kill a horse if he found one in his yard, or even in his parlor? Of course he wouldn't. Why? Because a horse is an animal, but a rat aint. I know rats. I know they're vermin, and they ought to be killed; and if we can get a little sport out of their killing, so much the better."

Such is the Water street view of Mr. Bergh, and of rats, and of rat-killing.

The opening of Kit Burn's dog pit for noonday prayer-meeting during the week, and for preaching on the Sabbath, has caused a deeper sensation among the population of the Fourth ward than either of the previous events in the same line at John Allen's or Tommy Hadden's. Kit's dog-pit was looked upon as the stronghold of the "fancy," the one citadel of sin which could not be taken by the hosts of righteousness, either by force or persuasion; and now that it has capitulated, the conviction has become pretty general that no place is secure against the inroads of the aggressive Gospel, which has come down on Water street. The opening of Kit's dog-pit for religious exercises is due to the general influence of the revival upon the locality, and to Mr. Arnold's tact and popularity with all classes of human beings. The price paid for the occupancy is $175 a month, which is about the cheapest rent paid in the city for Gospel purposes.

Kit does not profess to be religiously inclined, and, in fact, hardly knows what to think of the movement, or of his own conduct. He has gone into it under the impulsion of feelings which he cannot analyze, and which may lead him to unexpected results. It is a great thing, however, to have turned his dog-pit into a place of prayer and thanksgiving, no matter what may be the motives of its proprietor.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S

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The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each. $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2·50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

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CARRIAGES.

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CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 15 fmw6m

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"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
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PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR,
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All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
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FINANCIAL.

800 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102 and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER
No. 40 S. THIRD Street,
W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
September 14, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

CARPETINGS.

FALL OPENING.

CARPETINGS.

ELEGANT WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
PARLOR, HALL, AND STAIRS TO MATCH,

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No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 16 wfm2m Between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

1868. FALL. 1868.

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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
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At 102,
And Accrued Interest.

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LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

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This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy*. In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

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N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
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DEALERS IN RAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
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The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

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We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
FOR SALE AT 87½,
And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

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DEALERS IN

GOLD,
STOCKS, and
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit sold on all parts of Europe.

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BOUGHT AND SOLD. 8 29 2m

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OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 2m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday morning,
Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 18 5t

ALSO,
10 000 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
of the best make imported, including—

Full Lines men's and women's white, brown, colored, and mixed hose and half-hose, plain to full regular.

Boys', misses', and children's white, brown, mixed, and fancy hose, in all grades.

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1400 TOILET QUILTS
of a very superior manufacture.

Also, 800 gents' heavy woollen mauds.

ALSO,
2000 DOZEN LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Including full lines ¼ and ½ plain, hemmed, and hem stitched. [1t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
September 25, at 11 o'clock, on four months credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp cottage, and rag carpetings, and 200 pieces of oil cloths. 9 19 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning, [9 22 5t
September 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,
Sept. 29, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [9 23 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 8§

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday morning,
September 24, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc

Also, a prime and desirable assortment of Women's, Misses, and Children's city made goods. 9 19 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
On Friday evening,
September 25, at 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a collection of Fine Oil Paintings, handsomely framed. The collection comprises eighty pictures of a varied and pleasing character.

Will be on exhibition two days previous to sale. [6t

Sale at No. 2124 Spring Garden street.
ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
29th inst., at 10 o'clock at No. 2124 Spring Garden street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including elegant walnut and plush drawing-room suit; 2 handsome suits walnut chamber furniture; oak chamber set; 3 suits fine cottage furniture: fine toned rosewood piano-forte, nearly new; handsome English Brussels, Imperial, and Ingrain carpets; fine spring mattresses; blankets, china, kitchen utensils, etc.

May be seen early on morning of sale.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.

Immediately previous to the sale of furniture will be sold the handsome modern three-story Brick Residence with three-story double Back Buildings and side yard, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Spring Garden street, No. 2124, containing in front 25 feet, and in depth 115 feet. The house is built in the most superior and substantial manner, and has all the modern conveniences—gas, bath range, water-closets etc. May be seen at any time. 9 23 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1605 Valeria street.
NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, HANDSOME LIQUOR CASE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1605 Valeria street (between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, below Ridge road), will be sold the Furniture of a family leaving the city, comprising reps parlor furniture, two suits of walnut chamber furniture, with fine mattresses; cottage furniture; fine Venetian blinds; handsome liquor case; Brussels and Ingrain carpets; China, glassware, etc.

The furniture is in nice order, and can be examined after 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 9 22 2t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, BOOKCASES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, GAS FIXTURES, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Sept. 25, at 9 o'clock at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising elegant walnut parlor suits, finished in oil; walnut chamber suits; velvet, Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; French plate pier mirrors; walnut and oak sideboards, extension dining tables; cane seat dining room and chamber chairs; spring and hair mattresses; large walnut library and office bookcases; library suits; beds and bedding; silver-plated ware; china and glassware; piano-fortes; parlor organs; sewing machines; kitchen furniture etc.

GAS FIXTURES.—Also, several chandeliers and other gas fixtures.

SPLENDID RIFLE.

At half-past 1 o'clock will be sold one splendid rifle, with case and apparatus, made to order by Krider, and cost $275.

PIANO-FORTES.

Also, one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Steinway & Sons.

Also, two do. do. do., by Schomacker & Co.

PRESERVE JARS.—Also, an invoice of glass jars for preserves. 9 23 2t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Extensive Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth st.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, MIRRORS, 2 PIANO-FORTES, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 24, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising handsome walnut drawing-room and library suits, covered with brocatelle, reps, and hair cloth; oiled walnut chamber suits, 2 superior rosewood piano-fortes, made by Wilhelm & Schuler and C. Miller. Also, 8 elegant Pier and Mantel Mirrors, assorted.

Catalogues now ready. 9 22 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.

The Stock, Fixtures, and Lease of the old and successful stand of the undersigned, located in the most central part of CHESNUT Street, No. 1004 Established Twenty-seven Years (Ten of which in the present location) for the sale of Silks, Ribbons, Millinery, Lace, and Fancy Goods. The Proprietor going out of business. Apply promptly to

JOHN WARBURTON,
No 1004 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, and 4114 SPRUCE St.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,
8 28 fmw1m No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE — SEVERAL DESIRABLE Lots of ground, suitable for manufacturing or building purposes, having plenty of good spring water and plenty of good building stone, situate on and near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and only 2½ miles out. Apply to B. HARPER & CO.,
9 21 6t No. 427 CHESNUT Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—FOR SALE, A Brown-stone House, with all modern conveniences, Locust street, near Fortieth. Price, $16,500.

Handsome double house on Walnut street; side yard. Price, $13,000.

WILLIAM B. WEIR,
9 21 3t* No. 3936 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN Vine street, opposite Logan Square; has all modern conveniences, and in perfect order. Address "Real Estate," at this office. 9 21 3t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURnished HOUSE on Price street, Germantown. Possession October 1. Apply at E. CARPENTER & SONS, No 242 S. THIRD street. 9 22 6t

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Selling Liquor to Minors—Robbed His Father—A Countryman Fleeced—An Excited Musician—Alleged Highway Robbery.

—Mrs. Hauser, a German woman, keeps a lager-beer saloon on Front street, above Girard avenue. Yesterday she sold liquor to several lads, some of whom got in a beastly state of intoxication. The father of one entered suit, and Mrs. Hauser was taken before Alderman Eggleton, who compelled her to enter bail in $800 for her appearance at Court, on the charge of selling liquor to minors.

—Robert Williams is a young man about twenty years of age, and resides with his parents at Twenty-third and Lynn streets. Yesterday he was arrested by Policemen Watermyer and Simler, of the 9th District, on a rather serious charge preferred by his father—that of taking $200 from him, a portion of which he had already disposed of for liquor. Alderman Hutchinson held him for a further hearing.

—A countryman wandered into the vicinity of Brier's place, in the southern part of the city, last evening, where he was taken in charge by a female of doubtful reputation, and while in her company, he alleges, he lost a considerable sum of money. She was arrested, and on being given a hearing before Alderman Swift, was held for trial.

—Louis Miller is a German, who blows a big horn in the orchestra of one of our places of amusement. Yesterday he got a little excited over too much whisky, and in the evening became quite demonstrative. Going home he seized a gun, with which he threatened to shoot anybody who came near him. A policeman was called in, and he made the same threats towards the official, who, however, succeeded in taking him into custody. This morning Alderman Massey bound him over in $1000 bail to answer.

—On Monday night Louis Thomas, while asleep on his door-step, at Twelfth and Wood streets, was relieved of about thirty dollars. Suspecting James Devereux and Henry Loan of having committed the theft, they were arrested and subsequently were bound over by Alderman Hurley to appear at court.

Flips from a Loose Pen.—The "Equinoctial" is upon us at last. It comes in mingled rain and sunshine, and brings with it a return of summer heats. The cold snap which caused us all to shiver from our dusters during the week past was but the precursor of the stormy equinoctial, and our wise ones knew it well. With the departure of these annually recurring autumnal storms the last bloom and blush of summer vanish, the whispering zephyrs of early fall give their final tune amid the leaves, the mercury swells once more to eighty degrees, and then goes down. Tree, bush, and sward will now don brilliant garments of many colors, the bosom of the ground will harden, the pleasant waters of the purling streams will grow chill, the bees will retreat to their honeyed hives, and the merry little choristers of the forest will warble their good bye. The sweating labors of the farmer are over. The apple trees bend yet awhile with weighty fruit, then drop it, and winter is here. Little chaps who skate, however, say "let it come."

—Who wouldn't be a citizen? Chaps from over the water, now living here, are participating in the high excitement of the campaign and are eager to secure their passports to the polls. The naturalization committees of both parties are busy in drumming up the recruits, and the courts are thronged with applicants for admission into the ranks of the great American people. Representatives of every race on the globe are coming forward to get naturalized. They will all vote, of course. Let them bear in mind, however, that with citizenship comes taxation—but let them especially remember that if they cast their ballots for the Democratic party and insure its success, their taxes will be more weighty than they can bear. Woe to them if they become naturalized into the Copperhead persuasion.

—The critics are discussing which version of *Foul Play* is the better, that which has in it the most or the least of the novel. As a matter of fact and artistic dramatic merit, the best has the least of the story. This is somewhat like the paradox of "number one" being the largest figure in the numerals.

—It is announced that E. K. Apgar, Esq., of New York, the elegant champion of Democracy will make a little speech at the hall of the Democratic Association this evening. Who in the world is Apgar? As to his eloquence—we guess—buncombe.

—A mysterious pow wow. That to be held this evening, at Ninth and Arch streets—to which all the Democratic clubs in the city are to send delegates. There will be "weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth."

—It is one of the eccentricities and incomprehensibilities of Nature that she makes many women bright, but very few witty. This is a good deal like being a diamond without lustre.

—The Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, and the Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, speak to-night at Concert Hall. Turn out, all ye good Republicans: they are both "big guns."

—Our people are requested to decorate their dwellings and places of business on the first and second of October, during the session of the great Convention of the Boys in Blue.

—In cards clubs are often trumps, and take the game up to success—in life they are often a game which is successful in taking down whoever comes near them.

—The 118th Regiment P. V. (Corn Exchange) holds a meeting this evening in the Supreme Court Room. Attention!

—Printing is called the "black art"—but it is the art that sheds more light over the world than all others.

—Brown says he likes a ring on his finger—but not a wring on the nose for him under any circumstances whatever.

—A meeting of the Lyle Monument Association will be held this evening, in the hall of the Neptune Hose Company.

—Fruits, flowers, and vegetables, in massed profusion, at Horticultural Hall. Go, see the show! It's pretty.

—Is it more odd that people should live singly than singular that they should live oddly?

—Eloping candidates for matrimony, like candidates for office, desire to run well.

—Never take a thing for granted if you can get it any other way.

Disturbing a Meeting.—Daniel Sutor, a German, lives on Walnut street, near Thirty-seventh. Last night he attended the Republican mass meeting in Commissioners' Hall, and not liking the doctrines being enunciated by Judge Kelley, he became quite disorderly, and during his harangue styled Judge Kelley, who occupied the platform at the time, a d—d nigger. He was then removed to a cell beneath, and this morning was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Maule to answer at Court.

Assaulting a Policeman.—William Arbuckle was arrested yesterday for being drunk and disorderly by Policeman Neill, of the First District, at Germantown road and Oxford street. While on the way to the Station House, the accused assaulted the policeman. Alderman Heins bound him over in $1000 bail for trial.

Robbery.—Yesterday, the house of Mr. Hoskins, No. 1802 Pine street, was robbed of a gold watch and a lot of jewelry. An entrance was effected through the trap-door, and the thief is supposed to have been a young man, who came, as he said, to repair the gas-pipe in the adjoining residence.

Accident.—Robert Charles, residing on Bewkirk street, near Lehigh avenue, in the Twenty-fifth ward, fell from pier No. 6, Port Richmond, last night, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to his home.

The Meeting To-night.—The Union League meeting to-night at Concert Hall will be a grand affair. Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, and Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, will deliver addresses.

Fatal Accident.—Peter Doyle, residing on Second street, above Thompson, who was run over on the 17th instant, at Second and Callowhill streets, died this morning at the Hospital from the effects of his injuries.

Hearings Before United States Commissioner.—At noon to-day, before United States Commissioners Hibler and Phillips, a cross charge was heard by the two gentlemen sitting together. The captain of the brig Waverly, Joseph K. Ferry, had brought a charge of mutiny against his second mate, Henry Arthur, and the mate had also brought a charge of unusual and barbarous treatment against the captain. The case against the mate was first heard:—

John Turner testified that he was first mate of the brig at the time of the occurrence; on the day in question the captain came to my room, bringing a saw with him, saying "the second mate has spoiled it, what is best to do with it? I will turn him forward, and he shall be second mate no longer; he is not fit to be second mate, and I will keep his watch myself;" I said that "it was not worth making a bother about—make him pay for it if he spoiled it." The captain then ordered the second mate to go forward and do duty as a seaman; Arthur refused to do it; the captain then directed me to get irons to put upon the second mate, that he had disobeyed orders; I came on deck and Arthur was then cursing at the captain; I told him not to make a fool of himself, but wait until he got into harbor; Arthur replied that the captain was making a fool of him and he would be —— if he stood it; that he would find out what the Captain was made of; by the Captain's orders I told Arthur to do duty in my watch; he said he would as soon as he got his supper; about half an hour afterwards, Arthur came on deck and went to work; at night, when all hands were ordered to shorten sail, Arthur refused to turn out, saying to me that he had the rheumatism; I reported his answer to the Captain, who then went to Arthur's room, and asked him "What is the matter?" Arthur replied, "Go away from there and shut the door;" the Captain repeated his command for Arthur to turn out, when the latter said, "Go away from there, will you?" and jumped out of his berth and shut the door; when the Captain told him in the morning that he must be put in irons, he said that he would not allow them to be put on him; the Captain then took hold of his wrists, when Arthur made two or three kicks at him; the irons were then handed to me, when Arthur said to the Captain, "I'll let him put the irons on me, but not you;" the Captain then ordered him between decks, when Arthur asked me what he had better do, I told him to do as he was ordered; he was then put between decks; this was in the morning, and he was kept there until the following afternoon.

David Bryant, the steward of the vessel, testified that the mate did not refuse to go forward when ordered to do so by the captain at the time of the altercation.

The remainder of his testimony corroborated that already given.

Case held under advisement until to-morrow at 12 M.

The case against the captain was next heard.

The second mate took the stand, and detailed the circumstances of his first altercation with the captain:—I was sharpening a saw, when the captain came up and said that I was not sharpening it right; I replied that I was; he answered that I was not, and that if I gave him any more insolence he would put me in irons; I said that he might do it; he then went away, but afterwards came back and told me to go into the other watch; on the day when I was put in irons he came to my room and tried to aggravate me into doing something by which he could hold me.

The mate then went over the circumstances given above.

Case held under advisement until to-morrow at 12 M.

Hearings at the Central Station.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the following cases were heard:—

Samuel McReynolds and Charles Lewis were charged with the larceny of a lot of trimmings which had been levied on for non-payment of rent.

William Paul testified that he had made a levy on goods, consisting of dry goods and trimmings, at the store of Mrs. Sallie E. Edwards, No. 56 North Eighth street, for non-payment of rent. The goods at the Station, which were recovered, he identified as the articles that had been removed from the store on Tuesday night a week ago.

Detective Webb testified to finding the goods in the possession of the accused last night, in a wagon, on Poplar street, near Twelfth.

Held in $1000 bail for trial.

Philip Wolf had a final hearing on the charge of running over the child Harrington yesterday, at Third and Walnut streets, and was bound over in $600 bail to answer.

Concealed Deadly Weapons.—This morning a fellow named John Harvey was arrested and taken before Alderman Hurley upon the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons and threatening the life of one Patrick Tully. It appears that the two got into an altercation in Penistan's place, on Chesnut street, below Fifth, when Harvey drew a pistol upon the other. They separated, however, when Tully informed a policeman of the occurrence, who then arrested Harvey. Held in $800 bail for his appearance to answer.

Distinguished Arrivals.—This morning ex-Governor Boutwell and Hon. Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, and Hon. J. H. Ely, of New Hampshire, arrived in town.

DISASTER.

Fearful Explosion and Fire in Jersey City.

The New York *Tribune*, of this morning, records the following:—

The oil refinery of Messrs. Richard, Sons & Verplanck, situated in South Eighth street, near Prospect street, Jersey City, was totally destroyed yesterday by the explosion of a quantity of gas which had escaped from the naptha still located in the main building. To this ensued a fire, which destroyed all that part of the building not affected by the explosion. The refinery contained about 2000 barrels of oil, in various stages of preperation, which was all destroyed. The engineer, Joseph Leisenberger, escaped to the street uninjured, but after the second explosion he went back to open the valves of the boiler to guard against its blowing up, and while thus engaged the third explosion occurred; he was caught in the debris of the building and burned to death. After a long search he was found lying on his back, not a stitch of clothing about him, his flesh and bones burned to a crisp, and his legs and arms drawn up and contracted, presenting a fearful sight. Among the most seriously injured of the sufferers yet surviving is August Beitto, one of the yard men; his legs, body, arms, and head are covered with blisters, and the poor fellow was not expected to survive until morning. He has a wife and one child living at West Hoboken. Henry Udhea, one of the stillmen, was also dangerously burned in the face and on the right arm, and was conveyed to his home at No. 156 Morgan street, where he has a wife, but no children. Theodore Hildebrand, the foreman of the refinery, was also burned about the face and both arms, and was also conveyed to No. 156 Morgan street, where he has a wife and two children.

Some of the burning debris and oil was blown across the cove, and set fire to Warner & Carscallen's stable, in the rear of a small tenement, which was destroyed. Loss, $500. The refinery was owned by Robert Verplanck, a resident of Jersey City, together with Messrs. Benjamin Richards & Son, of No. 46 South street, New York.

The total loss will probably reach from $30,000 to $40,000, upon which there is a partial insurance. The foreman, Hildebrand, was burned at a fire on the same premises last winter.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—

"The gold market has been vigorously hammered all day by the bears, and the fluctuations were from 143⅛ to 142⅝, with the closing transactions prior to the adjournment of the board at three o'clock at 142⅝, following which there was no material change, and the latest quotation on the street was 142⅝@142¾. The rumor circulated yesterday to the effect that the Government was selling gold was revived for speculative effect; but this is denied both by the Assistant Treasurer and the brokers who sold the coin which was erroneously supposed to belong to the Treasury. The Government has not sold any coin for a considerable length of time, and its reserve is so low that there is no probability whatever of its converting any portion of it into currency. There was an active borrowing demand for coin growing out of the large "short" interest outstanding, and loans were made without interest to either borrower or lender, and at ½@3 per cent. per annum for carrying. The gross clearings amounted to $65,094,000, the gold balances to $1,582,289 and the currency balances to $2,893,857. The steamer Holsatia took out $60,000 in specie, and the Sub-Treasury disbursed $28,125 in coin in payment of interest. The market is so largely oversold that a strong upward reaction is liable to take place at any time, and it is needless to say that these speculative fluctuations in gold are detrimental to the interests of the mercantile community as well as those of the country at large. The sooner, therefore, that Congress imposes a heavy tax on speculative sales of gold, in addition to the stamp tax of a dollar on every ten thousand dollars in currency at present collected, the better. In this way either a good revenue will be produced or the evil effects of the excessive speculation in gold will be greatly diminished. The Bank of England return for the week ending on the 9th instant shows that it then held in both departments £20,734,148 in coin and bullion, or £116,503 less than at the end of the previous week, while the notes in circulation amounted to £23,875,955. At nearly the same time last year the supply of coin and bullion reached the largest aggregate ever known in its history—namely, £24,498,447—while the notes in circulation were only £23,720,660; so that the unparalleled spectacle of the stock of bullion exceeding the bank's circulation was presented."

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"Government bonds opened firm with all classes in active demand; 6s of 1881 sold at 114½; 5-20s of 1862 advanced to 115¼, being ⅛ per cent. higher than yesterday. The investment bonds were strong under heavy purchases by investors, with sales of 67s at 109¾, and of 68s at 109½; 10-40s were stronger, selling at 105. The market continued strong and active up to the close of business, with a general demand to buy all classes of bonds. State bonds were firm. Tennessee ex-coupons sold at 70; new bonds, 69½@69⅝; Georgia 6 per cents, 80@81; North Carolina 6 per cents., ex-coupons, 75½@76; new bonds, 74¾; Virginia 6 per cents., ex-coupons, 53½; Missouri 6 per cents., 92. Railway bonds continue firm. Canton sold at 49½; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾; Quicksilver, 23¼; Delaware and Hudson, 128¾; Mariposa preferred, 11¾. Pacific Mail was excited, selling at 107½@108⅜, and closing at 110⅝. Wells, & Fargo was higher, selling at 28¾. Adams, 51¾; United States, 49½. At the Second Board, State bonds were steady. Express shares were unchanged. Pacific Mail was strong, advancing to 110. Railway shares opened weak and excited with a pressure to sell New York Central. Erie sold at 47⅝@48¼, and was quite active. At the 10 o'clock Board the market was steady, with sales of New York Central at 129⅝@129⅝. Reading was firm, and did not sympathize with the weakness of the rest of the list; selling at 92⅛@92⅜. Toledo and Wabash sold at 61. St. Paul common, 96; St. Paul preferred, 94⅜; Michigan Southern, 84⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87⅝; Rock Island, 102⅝; Northwestern Common, 88⅞; Northwestern Preferred, 89⅛@88⅞. At the regular Board the market was steady. After the call there was a renewed desire to press sales of New York Central, which declined to 127¾; Erie, 47⅜; Michigan Southern, 84⅝. Northwestern shares remained steady. Rock Island sold at 102⅝. At the 1 o'clock Board New York Central continued weak. Erie and Reading were strong, and the balance of the list steady."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—A panel of jurors was in attendance this morning, but only one case was disposed of by them, in which no testimony was offered, but a verdict taken by agreement. This case was that of the United States vs. thirty-eight barrels of whisky, claimed by Jacob Freybill. Verdict for the Government.

Bankrupt business engaged the attention of the Court during the remainder of the morning.

ORPHANS' COURT—Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—The argument list No. 1 was before the Court today.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—William B. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney.—The morning session was taken up by the trial of a bail case that has been long pending in this Court, and which was formally placed before the jury just before adjournment yesterday, in order to give it precedence over any other cause to-day. It was that of the Commonwealth vs. John W. Thackera, the indictment charging the larceny as bailee of certain shares of stock in the Eagle Mining Company, of Colorado, belonging to Thomas N. Subers. The matter was heard some months past upon a writ of habeas corpus brought for Mr. Thackera's discharge, at which time we gave the testimony in detail. The allegations on the part of the prosecution were the following:—In March, 1865, Mr. Subers, brother to Mr. Thackera's wife, entered into the employ of this company as wagon master, and purchased in August ten shares of stock, fulfilling a condition imposed by the company on all who became their employer, for which he gave his promissory note to Mr. Thackera, who was a director, and then acting as superintendent of the company. This note was to bear interest at 10 per cent, the legal rate of Colorado. For his outfit he also gave his due-bill, which was soon afterwards paid. On the night of the twenty-eighth of November following he met Mr. Thackera in Empire City, and paid the promissory note to him the principal being $20—$20 per share, and 10 per cent interest, though but three months of the year had run, the whole amounting to $220. At the same time he took an account of salary due him, 50 shares of stock at $10 per share, making $500; and notwithstanding they were taken in lieu of salary then coming to him, Mr. Thackera subsequently put the amount of previous shares and all his stock, 60 shares, he deposited with Thackera for safe keeping. On the first of December he started with one of the Company's trains for Colorado City drawing upon the way two drafts upon the Company for supplies, one of $1000, which was paid, and another for $2600, upon which payment was refused. In consequence of the failure of this latter draft, the train was seized at Colorado City and sold by the sheriff. In March, 1867, he came to Philadelphia and demanded his stock from Mr. Thackera, and was told by that gentleman that he had transferred it to Mrs. Thackera in order that it might be secure, but would be returned to him in a few days. But he never received it, and upon investigating the matter he discovered that Mr. Thackera, falsely representing that he acted under power of attorney for him, had transferred it to Mrs. Thackera for his own purposes.

The defense, at the close of our report, had not been opened.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 23

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s. New......103¾	12 sh Consol'n Bk.... 44½
$3000 Leh 6s.gold l..ls. 90½	100 sh Cata Pf.....b30.. 33¾
$4000 do 90½	100 sh Read R.......b10.. 47 56
5 sh C & Am.......ls..129	100 do.......s60.. 47⅜
5 sh Lit Sch R......... 44½	100 do.....s5&int.. 47⅝
200 sh Leh Nav.......b60.. 23	100 do........... 47 56
200 do.......ls.s20.. 22⅞	100 do.........2d.. 47 56
100 do...........b5.. 22⅞	500 do........... 47⅜
100 sh Penna R.......b60.. 56⅜	100 do.........s5.. 47⅜
110 do.........b10.. 56⅜	100 do.......b60.. 47⅜
200 do.......ls.2d.. 56¾	300 do.....ls.b5.. 47⅜
200 sh Minehill......... 57½	100 do.......b30.. 47⅜
2 sh 2d and 3d.......... 51	100 do........... 47 44
19 sh Mech Bk........... 32¾	100 do........... 47⅜
100 sh N Penna R.b60.. 36	100 do.......b30.. 47⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$2700 City 6s. New.......103¾	100 sh Leh Nav........ 22⅞
$1000 do. New......103¾	100 do.......b60.. 22⅞
100 sh Susq Cl.......... 14¾	100 do.......s30.. 22⅞
5 sh Penna R............ 56⅜	100 do........... 22⅞
5 sh Reading............ 47½	28 do........... 22⅞
100 sh Leh N.........b60.. 22⅞	100 do.......b60.. 22⅞
100 do.........b60.. 22⅞	

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WALNUT PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETS, ETC.

On Friday morning,

Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 927 Race street, the handsome walnut parlor furniture, covered with crimson, plush, and hair cloth; walnut and mahogany dining-room furniture; four suits of handsome walnut chamber furniture; cottage suits; elegant etagere, marble top; handsome paintings and engravings; rosewood piano and mirror; China, glass, and plated ware; feather beds mattresses, and bedding; refrigerator; kitchen utensils; 12 stoves, etc. 9 23 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—THURSDAY, September 24: Purse of $200—Horses that have not beaten 2 39 prior to 1st July mile, heats, best three in five, to harness. Good day and track. Horses to start at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

J. Turner enters s. g. Harry D.
R. P. Stetson enters b. m. Gazelle.
J. Russell enters s. g. Frank.
Owner enters b. g. Little Pet.
D. B. Stetson enters s. m. Lady Lightfoot.

The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.

Admission, $1. 1t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of WILLIAM H. BAKER and THOMAS FARLEY, Copartners, Bankrupts, trading as Baker & Farley.

Eastern Districts, of Pennsylvania, ss.

A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of WILLIAM H. BAKER and THOMAS FARLEY, copartners as BAKER AND FARLEY, of the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the Creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 530 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, in said District, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District. 9 23 w3t

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

THIRD EDITION

RIOTS.

Collision Between the Whites and Blacks in New Orleans—Fearful Encounter in Kentucky.

Progress of the Surratt Trial.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Riot at New Orleans—One Negro Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—The trouble last night originated from a man on the sidewalk shouting for Seymour and Blair as the rear of the Republican procession passed shouting for Grant and Colfax. The negroes in the procession are said to have rushed at the Democratic shouter, who took refuge in the confectionery at the corner of Canal and Bourbon streets. The attendants commenced closing the doors, when the negroes demolished the glass windows and the doors. Indiscriminate firing then commenced, when the negroes ran, but returned, when they became involved in a row with a portion of a white Democratic Club, and several of the latter were hurt. The white club were unarmed, except with their torches. The negroes spread through the Second District, demolishing the windows of the confectionery at the corner of Rampart and St. Peter streets, which they also attempted to set fire to. The building was saved by the timely arrival of the policemen. One negro was killed, and, as far as ascertained, a number of both colors were wounded. It is stated that several policemen were slightly hurt. There is but little unusual excitement this morning.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

A Plea that He Was Included in the Amnesty Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—In the Criminal Court this morning Mr. Merrick continued his argument, contending that Surratt was within the scope of the President's Amnesty, and not one of the exceptions mentioned in said proclamation. Mr. Biddle, for the Government, held that by the act of 19th of January, 1867, repealing the authority of the President to grant general amnesty, Congress only had power to make such pardons, and questioned whether the President, under the Constitution, possessed unlimited power to issue a general amnesty. He also contended that Surratt in no way came within the scope of the meaning of the proclamation, and that he is one of the persons excepted from its provisions, both by person and by designation of the offense charged against him.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The New Rebellion—A Party of Regulators Attack the Negroes, and are Repulsed with Loss.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23.—A gentleman who arrived in the city last evening from Sanford reports that about fifty men had banded together in the county of Pulaski, in this State for the purpose of punishing a white man and a negro who are reported to have been the leaders in the numerous outrages recently committed in that section. But by some means the white man and negro became aware of the intention of the Regulators, and upon gaining the information they immediately called together one hundred of their friends, and being well armed waited in ambush for their expected visitors, and as the Regulators approached the house of the white man they were met with a volley from the concealed party, killing one of their number and seriously wounding three others. The greatest excitement prevails in that region, as the Regulators were so exasperated by the killing of their comrade, that it is feared all of the suspected party will be killed in retaliation.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Gen. Hancock's Western Visit—The Recent Rains—Arrest of a Noted Criminal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—General Hancock still remains at Longwood, at the residence of his mother-law, near Carondelet. He is suffering from the reopening of the wound he received at Gettysburg.

The heavy rains for the past few days have swollen the upper streams considerably.

William H. Barton, of Lawrence county, Ind., left here last evening for that place in the custody of Officer Nugent. He is charged with murdering his cousin, Hardon Barton, two months ago, and also with robbery and counterfeiting.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

Evening Report of Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 23—P. M.—Consols for money, 94⅛; for account, 94⅛@94¼; American securities quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—P. M.—Cotton easier, but not lower. Corn, 96s. Pork buoyant at 89s. Bacon, 56s. Naval Stores dull. Turpentine, 26s. 3d.

GLASGOW, Sept. 23.—The steamship Irma, from New York, Sept. 5, arrived here on the 20th.

Democratic Nomination for Congress.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—The Fourth Congressional District Democratic Convention at Frederick yesterday nominated Patrick Hammill, of Allegheny, for Congress on the one hundred and forty-third ballot.

Obituary.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—John Leander Bishop, head of a division in the Bureau of Statistics, died to day. He was Surgeon in the 7th Pennsylvania Reserves during the war.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—Cotton quiet nominally at 26c. Flour dull and unchanged; Howard street superfine, $8·25@9; do. extra, $10@11·75; do. family, $12@12·50; city mills superfine, $8·50@8·75; do. extra, $9·75@12; do. family, $12·25@13; Western superfine, $7·50@8·25; do. extra, $9·25@10·25. Wheat very dull and unchanged. Corn dull; prime white, $1·12@1·15. Oats unchanged. Rye, $1·40@1·45. Provisions unchanged. Mess Pork, $30·50. Bacon—rib sides, 16½c.; clear sides, 16¾c.; shoulders, 13¾c. Hams, 22c. Lard, 20½c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Cotton dull at 26c. Flour firmer; sales of 12,000 barrels at yesterday's prices. Wheat quiet; sales of 31,000 bushels spring at $1·63@1·65. Corn steady; sales of 41,000 bushels at $1·14½@1·20. Oats firmer and advanced 1c.; sales of 87,000 bushels at 76@76½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28·25@28·87. Lard dull at 19½@19¾c. Whisky quiet at 80c.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—Sugar dull and nominal at 8 reals for No. 12 Dutch standard. Exchange on London nominal at 16@15½ premium. On United States, long sight, currency, 28@27 discount; short sight, currency, 26½@25½; long sight, in gold, 3½@4 premium.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Committee on Retrenchment.

The Apache Indians Severely Punished—Thirty Braves Slain in Battle.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Indian War.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The following has been received at the War Department to-day:—

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 22—Adjutant-General U. S. A.—A detachment of the 9th Cavalry from Fort Davis, under Lieutenant Cusack, overtook 200 Apaches, under Chief Ansarte, killed 30, wounded an equal number, and recaptured 2 captives and 200 head of stock. The troops also destroyed the Indian camp and winter supplies.

Doings of the Retrenchment Committee.

The Retrenchment Committee, in session to-day at the Treasury Department, has concluded its investigations, and adjourned to meet on Thursday of next week, at New York. Assistant Attorney-General Ashton was before the Committee to-day.

Personal.

Brevet Major-General Hatch, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Lawrence, arrived here to-day and, accompanied by General Howard, had an interview with the Secretary of War relative to the condition of affairs in his district.

General Meade is here, on his way north, and had a long interview with General Schofield to day on the subject of the Camilla riot.

FROM HARRISBURG.

How the Campaign is Progressing in the Interior.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—The campaign in the interior of the State is being prosecuted with the utmost activity. Governor Geary left last Thursday, and will speak nightly in the southern counties. He will be in Philadelphia on the first of October. The Hon. Simon Cameron and the Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster left to-day for Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, and the northern tier of counties. They will be gone for ten days. The reports from all parts are most encouraging for the Republicans.

1860. 1868.

THE

CAMPAIGN CLUB

OF

PHILADELPHIA

WILL MEET

FOR PARADE

ON

THURSDAY EVENING,

[September 24, at 7 o'clock,

AT THE

CITY ARSENAL,

RACE STREET, BELOW BROAD.

The Route will not under any circumstances be varied from.

Down Race to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Spring Garden, down to Sixth, up to Green, down to Third, up to Girard avenue, down to Hanover, to the meeting of the Eighteenth Ward; from thence up Girard avenue to Broad, down Broad to Race, and disperse.

All Republicans who desire to join in the Parade are invited to meet and participate with us.

Co. A will assemble at Market and Merrick streets.

WM. B. MANN,

9 23 2t CHIEF MARSHAL.

☞ UNION LEAGUE MEETING

AT

CONCERT HALL.

The Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine, and the Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, will address our citizens on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, 23d instant, at 8 o'clock. 9 22 2t

THURSDAY EVENING, 24th instant Governor O. P. MORTON, of Indiana.

FIFTH EDITION

FROM SPAIN.

Progress of the Revolution.

The Queen is Unable to Reach the Capital.

Espartero Declared President Throughout the Kingdom.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Madrid is reported quiet. Estrada is appointed Minister of Marine.

The news from the provinces is contradictory. Queen Isabella attempted to reach the capital, but, finding all the roads in possession of the revolutionists, was obliged to return to San Sebastian.

The rebels are everywhere proclaiming Espartero President.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The *Times* has a letter from Paris containing the following:—

General Prim started from Paris and met the Generals exiled by the Spanish Government at Cadiz. At Cadiz Commodore Malcampo, of the Spanish iron-clad Zaragoza, who had declared for the insurgents, brought his guns to bear on the barracks and compelled the royal troops to surrender the city. Having pronounced for the revolution, each general sailed to prearranged points on the coast, where each raised the standard of revolution, and set the movement on foot in his appointed theatre of operations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Case of Mr. O'Neill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Mr. John P. O'Neil, calling himself the United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, arrived here this morning, to consult Attorney-General Evarts upon the anomalous condition of affairs in Philadelphia, resulting from Judge Cadwalader's refusal to acknowledge him.

Mr. Evarts left this city last evening for New York, so O'Neill laid his case before Acting Attorney-General Ashton.

The Sub-Committee on Retrenchment had before it this morning Assistant Attorney-General Ashton, to state what were the instructions issued to Mr. Courtney in the New York investigation in which Binckley so immortalized himself. After hearing Mr. Ashton's evidence the Committee adjourned to meet in New York on Thursday of next week.

No official report from the military authorities in Georgia concerning

The Camilla Massacre

has yet been received at the War Department or Grant's Headquarters.

Spanish Commercial Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Information has been received at the Treasury, through the State Department, that a royal Spanish edict was issued July 31, 1868, extending the period for the admission of foreign breadstuffs into the Spanish peninsula and the adjacent islands until July 1, 1869.

The President

ordered his carriage to-day, and rode out to the State Department, where he had a long interview with Mr. Seward. This circumstance caused much comment, from the fact that Mr. Seward declared for Grant at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and it was reported to-day that he had offered his resignation to the President, in case he desired it. Mr. Seward is shrewd, and wants to desert the sinking ship of Democracy. It is understood that Mr. Johnson is desirous of conciliating him, and sought a private interview with him with that object.

The matter of

Bogus

one dollar greenbacks, gotten up by the Democrats, which are circulating throughout Pennsylvania and the West, has been referred to Solicitor Jordan, of the Treasury Department, for an opinion as to their illegal character. It is asserted that they are clearly unlawful, and that all who circulate or traffic in them in any way are liable to heavy penalties and imprisonment.

Congressional Nomination.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Sept. 23.—The Democratic Conferees of the Eleventh Congressional District met at this place yesterday afternoon, and nominated the Hon. Daniel M. Van Auken for Congress on the first ballot. The vote stood—Van Auken, 15; Packer, 1.

The Surratt Trial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Judge Wylie has sustained the demurrer, and declared that Surratt is not covered by the Amnesty proclamation of July last. Permission was granted to amend the plea, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.........127¾	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 109⅜
N. Y. and E. R......... 48⅛	Toledo & Wabash... 61⅞
Ph. and Rea. R........ 94⅛	Mil. & St.Paul com. 95⅞
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 84½	Adams Express...... 51⅜
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.. 88⅛	Wells, Fargo Exp... 30⅜
Chi. and N.W. com 88⅞	U. S. Express Co.... 51
Chi. and N.W. pref. 89	Tennessee 6s, new... 69⅛
Chi. and R. I. R......103⅛	Gold.......................143

Market steady.

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY invite their fellow-citizens to meet them at the parlor of the NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P. M., to adopt measures for providing refreshment and entertainment for the war veterans who are to visit this city on the 1st and 2d of October next. All persons identified with the Union and Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloons are particularly invited.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
SAMUEL C. PERKINS.
WILLIAM W. HARDING.
ROBERT R. CORSON.
HENRY D. MOORE.
JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
SAMUEL B. FALES.
J. Y. PRATT.
9 23 2t LOUIS WAGNER.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet's French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 20 3p